"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair and slightly colder.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,206. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday held a session for the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The bill was passed with amendments.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.—An international congress is to be held in Berlin next September to discuss the question of legislation for the working classes.—Page 7.

**Page 1.**

Chauncey M. Depew denies contributing $50,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

Julio Sanguily and Mrs. Rodriguez arrived in Key West Saturday night. Sanguily is on his way to this city.

Gov. Tanner's special train almost encountered a landslide in West Virginia. A catastrophe was barely averted.

Notwithstanding the presence of the foreign warships, fighting continues in Crete between the Christians and Moslems. Two battles were fought yesterday, in both of which the Turks were defeated.

Major Hoyt Sherman, who has just returned to Des Moines, Iowa, from a trip East, said yesterday that his brother, Senator Sherman, was of the opinion that an American warship should be sent to Cuba to protect American citizens.

A team not broken, so far as cable cars and elevated trains are concerned, ran away on Chambers and Church Streets with Lawyer H. K. Sheldon and his wife yesterday. The coachman was thrown off the box, but the coupé was stopped before injury was done to its occupants.

The horses attached to the coach of C. J. Hudson ran away on the bridge yesterday afternoon, and came into collision with the coach of William S. Pyle, the wealthy manufacturer. Both drivers were thrown to the ground, and Mr. Pyle's horses ran away. They were stopped by Policeman Collins on the Brooklyn end of the bridge. The policeman was seriously injured. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and Miss Kate Haggerty, Mr. Pyle's governess, who were occupants of the coaches, were uninjured.

**Page 2.**

Major McKinley passed his last Sunday in Canton yesterday, going to church in the morning and taking a drive in the afternoon. His train will start for Washington at 7 o'clock to-night, and reach there at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

**Page 3.**

Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor, celebrated its semi-centennial yesterday. Three special services were largely attended.

A serious controversy has developed at Red Hook, N. Y., because the Rev. J. R. Lambert will not send his daughter to the public school. The minister has objections to the Principal, D. C. Lehman.

A Washington memorial service, under the auspices of the Continental Guards, was held at the Church of the Holy Apostles. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, in his sermon, described the ideal ruler, and referred to the present and incoming Administrations.

Mr. Moody yesterday preached his final sermons to New York congregations. Carnegie Hall was filled to overflowing at both the afternoon and evening meetings. The financial statement showed that collections at the meetings had paid all expenses, and that several hundred dollars had been used to purchase books for convicts.

Bishop Potter yesterday made another plea for aid in the work of building the proposed cathedral of St. John the Divine. He said the aspirations of a city are often to be judged by the character of its buildings, and that therefore ecclesiastical piles should be erected. He said he now has no ecclesiastical home, and is merely the guest of his clergy.

The question of the inspiration of the books of the Old Testament was discussed in some of the city pulpits. The Rev. Dr. Eaton spoke of the attitude of Christ toward those books. The Rev. George W. Mead took the position that the controversy was needless and that such books as that of Jonah were to be looked at more for spiritual lessons than historical truths.

**Page 4.**

Leadville mine managers decline to submit their trouble with the strikers to arbitration.

A gas explosion in Fifth Avenue, near the Hotel Savoy, yesterday morning shook the building and alarmed some of the guests.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee, appointed by James D. Bell, organized and decided to enroll all the Democrats in Kings County and make an effort to harmonize all factions.

A masked man, believed to be the one who robbed Miss Nellie Mooney, on Saturday night, attempted to rob Mrs. Emily Richardson in her house, one block from the scene of the other crime.

Detective John J. Gerrity of the Charles Street Station was accused, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, of levying blackmail on an alleged gambling-house keeper whom he had arrested.

Polyclinic Hospital physicians are much interested in the abnormal development of the right arm of a girl of twelve years. There are two humeri, two radii, three ulnae bones, and three nearly perfect hands. The question of an operation to produce one perfect arm is being considered.

**Page 5.**

Members of Congress will receive no mileage for the extra session of Congress, the law authorizing it only for the regular sessions.

**Page 7.**

Mme. Nordica rested yesterday and refused to see callers. It was said she had taken a sleep of twenty-four hours. Her plans have not been changed yet.

The rich and curious collection of Bibles owned by the American Bible Society has been committed in trust to the Lenox Library. The work of removal is now in progress.

The report of the Venezuelan Commission was presented to President Cleveland Saturday. It shows the great amount of work involved in the task of the body, and how it was successfully met.

**Page 10.**

Hot-headed land boomers are preparing to fight for claims on the Colville Indian reservation.

The Brewers' National Union warned all workmen in its ranks of a threatened lockout in and about New York on April 15.

Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday adopted resolutions declaring against the adoption by Congress or the Legislature of anti-scalpers bills.

The decision of the cloakmakers to demand higher wages has led the workers in other branches of the clothing trades to discuss better wages for themselves.

Leader Ernest Neyer was presented with a diamond badge by the Broadway Theatre orchestra at the Seventh Regiment Band concert.

A man whistling in a yard adjoining the Harlem Police Court deceived Magistrate Brann, who thought it was in the courtroom.

A friend of Chief Conlin made a statement in explanation of the origin of the trouble at Police Headquarters and exposing an alleged plot to entrap the Chief and suspend him under charges.

Tenants of a six-story building on East Sixty-fifth Street were rescued from suffocation yesterday by Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 and carried down a ladder. Roundsman Kane saved a woman and baby.

The Central Labor Union yesterday voted to ask Gov. Black to remove all the Wardens of the State prisons. Union whisky was indorsed, and a protest against giving up part of the Union Square Park to the cable road adopted.

The woman teachers of Greater New York have appointed a committee to appear before the Legislature and demand the amendment of the new charter so that men and women in the schools shall receive equal pay in the same grades.

Opponents of street obstruction will make a formal protest against the Finn bill at the Real Estate Exchange mass meeting this afternoon. Hope is entertained that Gov. Black's declaration against unconstitutional legislation will stop the Finn bill.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
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Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

## MORE FIGHTING IN CRETE

### The Insurgents Defeated the Moslems in a Battle at Malaxa Yesterday.

### NO HEED TO FOREIGN WARSHIPS

**Korakas Repulses the Turks in an Engagement Near Heraklian—The Camp of This Greek Soldier Visited by Foreign Officers.**

CANEA, Feb. 28.—The presence of foreign warships off this port has not had the effect of preventing fighting between the insurgents and Turks, save in the town itself, where a comparatively small force of sailors and marines was recently landed for the purpose of preserving order. A skirmish occurred to-day at Malaxa, a short distance from Canea, in which the Turks were worsted, although they outnumbered the Christians.

A Turkish warship in Suda Bay to-day began the bombardment of a position occupied by insurgents, but before she had done much firing her commander received word from the representatives of the foreign powers that he must silence his guns or take the consequences. This is the second time that the insurgents near Suda Bay have been fired on by a Turkish warship.

The Greek, Korakas, who, at the head of 5,000 insurgents, has invested the town of Heraklion, has given permission to the Turks to leave the place in order that they may cultivate the lands adjacent to the town. His action, however, is looked upon with suspicion by many Moslems, they believing that it is his intention to benefit from the labors of the Turks by seizing their crops when they are ripe. On the other hand those who are acquainted with the character of Korakas declare that he is a just and humane man, and that his only object in permitting the Turks to till the fields is to prevent suffering from famine among the women and children in the beleaguered town.

Several British and Italian officers recently visited the camp of Korakas, where they were treated with much courtesy. They were astonished by the excellent discipline maintained among the insurgents, and by the perfection of their organization, all of which is due to Korakas, who appears to be a born leader of men. He is enthusiastic in support of the cause of the Cretans, and his force will prove no unimportant factor should Turkey attempt to quell the insurrection by force of arms.

The fighting at Malaxa arose from a fruitless attempt on the part of the Moslems, aided by a detachment of Turkish troops, to revictual the blockhouse, where the Turkish garrison has been blockaded for a number of days. The Moslems made a sortie, but the insurgents were prepared for just such a move, and attacked the party furiously, finally driving them back. During the fighting, a heavy fire was directed upon the Christians from the Turkish arsenal in Canea. It had, however, very little effect, and the Christians still maintain the position held by them prior to the fight.

Further fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Heraklion. As heretofore, the insurgents under Korakas repulsed the Turks.

Tewfik Pasha, the new military Governor, arrived here to-day and paid visits to the several Consuls.

### THE POLICY OF KAISER WILLIAM.

**His Object Has Been to Prevent Possible Trouble for Greece.**

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Whatever may be thought and said outside of Germany as to the Kaiser's line of action on the Greece-Cretan imbroglio, the dominant, if not the unanimous opinion in Germany is that it has been consistent with his whole Eastern policy and inspired by a desire to maintain the European peace. The home papers which insinuate, and the foreign papers, which openly affirm, that family affairs have been any element in influencing the Kaiser, choose to ignore facts which ought by this time to be open to the world.

There is no feud or ill will now existing between the Kaiser and his sister, the Duchess of Sparta, wife of the Greek heir apparent. The unconcealed disfavor with which he treated her conversion from the Lutheran to the Greek Church is a matter of past history. The Empress mother was the medium of early reconciliation, and the harmony of affection between the Kaiser and his favorite sister has long since been restored.

The actual truth is that so far as the Kaiser has taken any lead upon the Cretan difficulty, his aim has been to prevent, or, at all events, to postpone, the break up of Turkey, and to stop Greece from entering upon a war, which, unless accompanied by a general conflagration in the Balkan Peninsula, might involve the devastation of Greece and the overthrow of King George.

The Kaiser has been in consultation with German officers who have served in the reorganization of the Turkish Army, and has obtained during the present crisis reports from the German staff still connected with the Sultan's forces. Their reports concur in stating that the position of Greece if assailed by land is absolutely hopeless. The Turks are immeasurably better prepared for an immediate campaign on the Thessalian frontier. The Porte seems to have anticipated a possible outbreak of war with Greece, and got ready for it.

Early in the current month they had 20,000 troops around the base of Olympus and were prepared to direct that force in two columns from the Olympus and Elassona districts upon Larissa. This army has been reinforced to 45,000. Against them the Greeks have but a feeble force between Larissa and Pharsalia, and only began when the war storm seemed gathering to throw up some works around Larissa, which had long been projected, but persistently neglected. These Turkish frontier troops are well supplied with artillery, the infantry are armed with the Peabody-Martini rifle, and they are well led, and altogether in good trim.

According to the opinion of the German officers best able to calculate the course of the campaign, the Turkish force by itself would suffice to overrun the Greek mainland. Of course, a prolonged war, in which the powers would stand aloof and let Turkey once more conquer Greece, is not to be thought of. The total war strength of Greece would count for something only if Turkey had simultaneously to suppress insurrection in Macedonia and to meet in the field the combined forces of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro. Even then, if none of the great powers intervened, the military opinion here quoted believes that the Turks would hold their own.

The defenseless condition of Greece and the awful consequences of unchaining the tremendous forces of war and rapine in European Turkey were undoubtedly the weightiest conditions with the Kaiser. King George may yet have to thank German policy for the safety of himself and his kingdom. During the Greco-Cretan negotiations proceeding at Stamboul last week, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch has taken no obtrusive part. The Sultan has sometimes been in direct communication by wire with the Kaiser, and has consulted Baron Saurma, it is said, on every important development. The entente between the Kaiser and the Sultan, however far it extends, has no element of hostility to Greece.

The Berlin Government supports the powers in any solution that will avert general war. The creation of an autonomous Crete, under a Greek Prince, with the Sultan as Suzerain, or with Prince Mavrocordatos as Governor, has had backing from German diplomacy. It ought, however, to be frankly stated that the union of the island to Greece has not the entire approval of Germany. It is feared and believed that Crete, under Greek rule, would continue to be the seat of chronic insurrection and disorder.

### TURKEY WILL NEVER CONSENT.

**She Will Not Permit an Autonomous Government in Crete.**

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that many officials there declare that Turkey will never give her consent to the scheme of the powers to establish an autonomous government in Crete.

The same paper's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the French Government has certainly received information that Abdul Hamid means to take advantage of the present imbroglio to commit mischief. The correspondent quotes from an article in the Temps, which he believes to have been inspired, in support of his statement.

### NOT SATISFIED WITH AUTONOMY.

**The Cretans Want Absolute Union with Greece.**

ATHENS, Feb. 28.—A number of Cretan Deputies, headed by the Bishop of Retimo, visited King George to-day and presented to him a memorial, which, in effect, declared that the establishment of an autonomous government in Crete would not result in the pacification of the island.

Such a form of government would only prepare the way to a fresh revolution, and further endanger the peace of Europe. The Cretans, therefore, had firmly decided not to accept autonomy, but to continue their struggle to realize union with Greece which, the memoralists added, even the Mussulmans were beginning to agree was the only practical solution of the question.

### THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

**Another Danger Which Confronts the Citizens of Crete.**

CANEA, Feb. 28.—A new danger threatens this island. Every day the situation is becoming more desperate. The state of war prevents any attention being paid to the crops.

In Heraklion provisions are very scarce, and a famine is imminent. Large numbers of the refugees are already dying of starvation.

The lines of the besiegers are absolutely impassable. The officials in the town have telegraphed to Canea imploring the assistance of foreign warships in raising the siege. Korakas has not yet cut off the water supply of the town, which he threatened a few days ago to do. Should he carry this threat into effect, the condition of the besieged people would be pitiable, indeed.

Korakas, with part of his forces, is advancing upon Hierapetra. He will pass through the turbulent district of Lasithi, and the populace there is certain to join him. It is pretty certain that the garrison at Hierapetra will have to capitulate when the insurgents reach there, unless the foreign warships help the Turks.

On March 3 the armistice of a week agreed to between the Moslems and Christians at Selino will expire. The position of the Moslems there is very precarious. The insurgents are so incensed over the bombardment of Akrotiri that it is doubtful if they will listen to Col. Vassos, to obtain the release of the besieged Moslems.

It has been learned that the fighting at Malaxa resulted in the killing of eight Turks and the wounding of many others. The Christian losses, if any, are unknown. Two villages and several isolated houses were destroyed.

In addition to Col. Vassos, the Greek Consul has promised to use his good offices in behalf of the beleaguered Moslems at Selino, but nobody is sanguine that his efforts will be successful, and it is feared that when the time of the armistice expires there will be a practical massacre in the town, which cannot hold out against the besiegers.

Many efforts have been made to reach the commander of the besieging force, but they have failed. The town is miles inland, and cannot, therefore, be protected by the foreign warships. From the present indications, it is only the "concert of Europe" which upholds Turkish rule in the island, the Christians having been everywhere victorious in their engagements with the Moslems.

The Consuls at Heraklion have sent a joint telegram confirming the reports of a threatened famine there, and begging the powers to hasten a settlement of the Creton question. They say that every day's delay may cost hundreds of lives.

## PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PLANS.

**The Transvaal Wants Closer Union with the Orange Free State.**

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Feb. 28.—It is stated here that President Kruger will shortly visit the Orange Free State for the purpose of discussing with President Steyn and other officials a closer union between the two republics.

The visit is significant in view of the relations at present existing between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to The Standard from Johannesburg says that President Kruger and the Chairman of the Volksraad, upon the proroguing of that body yesterday, made ominous speeches, which have created much unrest. The Chairman said that all attempts at compromise must be ended and the law enforced to the letter.

President Kruger said in his speech that if the storm that was brewing burst, they would rely on God's help. The Government would enforce the law placing the High Court under the control of the Volksraad and all other laws exactly as they had been passed. The object of the enemies of the Transvaal was to efface the republic, but the Lord would not forsake His people.

Other reports confirm the statement that the greatest excitement prevails, and add that protests against the new High Court law are being signed.

## THE CABINET VACANCY.

**Col. McCook Will Not Talk About It, and Mr. Platt Does Not Seem to be Interested.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The appearance here of Col. J. J. McCook has been productive of curiosity. Col. McCook is not talking about the Cabinet, and no one could tell from anything that Mr. Platt has said that he is anxious to name any member of it, although he is reported to be favorable to the selection of Mr. Hepburn.

As Mr. McKinley appears to lack one member of his Cabinet, and that a man for Secretary of the Interior, there is a general desire to know who is to take Col. McCook's place, and whether the man will come from New York.

Mr. Platt says "I do not know," in a way that suggests also "I do not care."

Mr. Platt has had a good many callers to-day.

## SHERMAN IS AGGRESSIVE.

**His Brother Says the Senator Wants an American Warship Sent to Cuba to Protect Americans.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 28.—Major Hoyt Sherman, brother of Senator John Sherman, has just returned from a trip East, in the course of which he visited his brother.

He says Senator Sherman is of the opinion that a war vessel should be sent to Havana immediately in order to give assurance that protection will be afforded the American citizens in Cuba. This, the Senator says, should be done, not for the purpose of causing war, but to remind the Spanish Government that it should be more careful in its treatment of American citizens.

Major Sherman says his brother does not agree with the policy of the present Administration, and thinks it should have shown a strong front against Spain long ago. He does not believe such a stand would mean war, but thinks it would have a good effect on Spain as showing that this country must be respected.

## SHERMAN S. JEWETT DEAD.

**He Was One of Buffalo's Old Settlers and a Millionaire.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Sherman S. Jewett, a well-known millionaire banker of this city, died this evening.

Mr. Jewett was born in the village of Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1815. Early in 1834 he decided to remove to Buffalo. He was engaged in the stove manufacturing business in this city for many years, and leaves a fortune estimated at $2,000,000.

## GOV. TANNER'S NARROW ESCAPE

**His Special Train Almost Encountered a Landslide in West Virginia.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The special train bearing Gov. Tanner, his staff, and many of the most distinguished people of Illinois to the inauguration had the closest possible call from destruction while running through the West Virginia mountains on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

John Fitzpatrick, a track walker, of Moundsville, West Va., discovered a landslide on the track, the rocks falling while the train thundered a few hundred feet behind him. His signal stopped the train only a few feet from the mass of boulders and averted a catastrophe.

## FREIGHT TRAINS WRECKED.

**One on the Baltimore and Ohio, and One on the Alton.**

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—A disastrous freight wreck occurred at Zediker's station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this afternoon, and Engineer Harry Lindsay and Fireman Grant Cottrill were injured fatally.

The front wheels of the engine left the track and twenty loaded cars were piled in a heap. Sixteen cars with their contents were destroyed.

MARSHALL, Mo., Feb. 28.—A through freight on the Alton Road was wrecked near here last night.

Charles Ehrit, engineer, of Evansville, Ind., and Charles Rymal, brakeman, of Slater, Mo., were killed, and Harry McClain, the fireman, was injured.

## EDWARD C. DANA DEAD.

**The Well-Known Photographer to be Buried To-morrow.**

Edward C. Dana, the well-known photographer, died at the St. George Apartment House, 223 East Seventeenth Street, Saturday evening, after a lingering illness. Mr. Dana was one of the leading photographers of the city, and had a large and fashionable patronage at his two studios at 870 Broadway, and Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway.

Last Christmas Eve he married Ada B. Sherman of New Brighton, S. I., and the two and Mr. Dana's mother took rooms at the St. George. About four months ago Mr. Dana's health failed him and he was unable to attend fully to business. Dr. G. Buckingham Smith attended him and also Dr. H. P. Loomis, but his decline was steady. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, to-morrow, at 4 P. M. The burial will be at Woburn, Mass.

**Elected Their Postmaster.**

STOCKTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Republicans of this place last evening held an election to decide who should be appointed Postmaster of the town by the McKinley Administration. There were two candidates, William P. Mason and Gideon Moore. Mason polled 76 votes and Moore 36. Moore announced himself to-day as satisfied, and said he would add his name to the petition to appoint Mr. Mason.

**Killed by a West Jersey Train.**

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Feb. 28.—Gottlieb Atz, twenty-seven years old, was killed this morning by a West Jersey and Seashore train. He was a brother of Christian Atz, proprietor of the Egg Harbor City Brewery, and acted as Superintendent of the brewery.

**Texas Man Murdered.**

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 28.—Albert Reinhard, a prominent young business man, was killed about midnight last night in the eastern suburbs of the city, while standing in front of the house of a friend, waiting for a car. His skull was crushed with a club.

## SANGUILY IN KEY WEST

### He Arrived There Saturday Night in Company with the Wife of Gen. Rodriguez.

### IS ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK.

**Mrs. Rodriguez Says that the Cuban Cause Is Improving in Its Prospects—Her Treatment in Prison Disgraceful.**

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 28.—Gen. Julio Sanguily and family arrived on the Mascotte last night; also Mrs. Eva Adan, wife of Gen. Alejanro Rodriguez.

Gen. Sanguily goes through en route to New York. Mrs. Rodriguez remains in this city.

She states that the Cuban cause is improving, and she has great hopes of its ultimate success. Her treatment while in prison was disgraceful to a lady of refinement, she stated. She was thrown among the lowest of her sex and harshly treated.

**PARDON OF JULIO SANGUILY.**

**Correspondence of Mr. Olney with Senator Sherman.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The confidential correspondence of Secretary Olney with Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Minister de Lome, which preceded the pardon of Julio Sangully, is made public. The first letter, apprising Senator Sherman of the negotiations in progress was as follows:

Department of State, Feb. 17, 1897.

Dear Mr. Sherman: In reply to your message of to-day about the Sangully case, I desire to say, for your own use and information, exclusively, that since my report of Feb. 1 certain confidential communications have taken place between this Government and the Spanish Government which I confidentially expect to result in Sanguily's release. Indeed, I am given to understand that a cable from Madrid, ordering the release, may be expected any moment.

The matter is of a somewhat delicate nature, and I shall be very sorry to have the present favorable prospects for Sanguily's release injuriously affected, as they would be very likely to be by any public discussion of the case in the Senate or elsewhere. Very truly yours,

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. John Sherman, United States Senate.

Five days afterward, on the 22d of February, Senator Morgan, the ex-Chairman, and ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced that he had been directed by that committee to report a joint resolution demanding "the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguily, a citizen of the United States, from imprisonment and arrest under the charges that are pending and are being prosecuted against him in the military and civil courts of Cuba upon alleged grounds of rebellion and of kidnapping."

Nothing in the Senate proceedings indicated that any member of the Foreign Relations Committee had taken cognizance of Secretary Olney's letter of the 17th inst. Secretary Olney addressed to Senator Sherman on the day when the Morgan resolution was reported, the following additional letter, inclosing a confidential note from the Spanish Minister:

Department of State, Feb. 24, 1897.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate:

Sir: Referring to the case of Julio Sanguily, I am just in receipt of a note from the Spanish Minister at this capital, copy of which I herewith inclose.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD OLNEY.

(Personal and private.)

Spanish Legation, Feb. 22, 1897.

Mr. Secretary: Referring to the confidential note which I have had the honor to address to you on this date, relative to the American citizen, Julio Sangully, I have the honor to inform your Excellency confidentially that, in order that the benevolent intentions of his Majesty, the King of Spain, with regard to that citizen may take effect, it is necessary that he should withdraw the appeal which he has taken against the judgment of the court which condemned him.

It is absolutely necessary, under the Spanish laws, that, in order that his Majesty may exercise the right of pardon, the sentence should be final.

The Minister of the Colonies, in obedience to the order of the Council of Ministers, has telegraphed to Cuba to have the necessary proceedings expedited in case Sanguily or his counsel withdraw the appeal taken. When this is done, and when the pardon can be decreed in accordance with the law, it will be communicated by cable.

I avail myself, Mr. Secretary, &c.,

E. DUPUY DE LOME.

Hon. Richard Olney, &c.

Mrs. Rodriguez, with Concepcion Agramonte de Sanchez, Gabriela de Varona, Maria Aguilar, and Augua M. Silva, all of the finest families on the Island of Cuba, were arrested on Jan. 10 last, and thrown into a dirty, damp, Spanish prison, among a lot of low, abandoned women, without the slightest charge having been preferred against them. They were kept for twenty days in a state of "incommunicado," when they were marched through the streets with a number of criminals to the railway station and placed on a train bound to Nuevitas, and from there sent to Havana by steamer.

They arrived at Havana Feb. 4 last. Her case was called to the attention of Consul General Lee, who immediately communicated with the acting Captain General Marquis Ahumada, and demanded her release.

She was detained for thirty-two hours, when she was released on condition that she would not remain in Havana. Immediately on her release she sent for her two little daughters, who had been left at Puerto Principe, and on their arrival at Havana Mrs. Rodriguez requested Consul Lee to secure her a passport out of the country. She is profuse in her thanks to Consul Lee for his prompt interest in her behalf.

**GEN. WEYLER AT PLACETAS.**

**An Engagement in Which the Cuban Rebels Were Defeated.**

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—While Capt. Santa Maria, with a cavalry force, was reconnoitring around San Antonio de las Vegas, Province of Havana, he was attacked by a force of rebels. After a fight, which lasted three hours, the rebels were dispersed with heavy losses. They left thirty-one dead on the field. The troops lost twelve killed and a Captain, a Lieutenant, and fourteen privates wounded.

According to the last reports Captain General Weyler has left Santi Spiritus and is now at Placetas.

## HOMES FOR ARMENIANS.

**Three Hundred Acres in Georgia with Cottages Ready for Use.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A home in Georgia and a way to future prosperity and peace are offered to all Armenian refugees who care to accept the proffered comfort and security that the Armenian Colonization Company guarantees to all that come under its supervision. The project is an outgrowth of the Armenian Relief Association, but is in no way a part of or connected with that association.

A tract of 300 acres has been purchased near Eastman, Ga. it contains thirty cottages, an office building, and a church.

It is said the scheme is not speculative, and that the land will be sold at cost price, and a fund will be raised to start the colonists.

## PARKS FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

**Beginning of an Expenditure of Five Million Dollars.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—The Indianapolis City Council has approved the plan for $5,000,000 of parks extending twenty-five miles, and ultimately to entirely circumscribe the city.

The initial appropriation of $350,000, which will be made Monday night, is to purchase that part of the ground lying west and north of the city, along White River and Fall Creek.

The City Controller will be empowered to issue 150 bonds of $1,000 each at once, so that the work on the system may be started as soon as the frost shall be out of the ground.

## MR. DEPEW'S DENIAL.

**He Says There Is No Truth in the Story of His Campaign Gift.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Chauncey M. Depew read to-day an Albany dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed yesterday, in which a letter written by Alfred R. Conkling to Assemblyman Sanger was quoted.

Mr. Conkling referred in this letter to "the President of the principal railroad company in New York" as having paid $50,000, presumably to Mr. Platt, as a campaign fund.

Having finished reading the article, Mr. Depew laid it aside, with the statement:

"There is not a word of truth in it."

Mr. Depew is not here to stay.

"I came over to visit Mr. Vanderbilt, with whom I am stopping, and to dine at Mrs. Leiter's. I arrived last night. I will return to-night. That's the whole story."

## NEW COUPLE ARRESTED.

**Accused of Stealing from the Mother of the Young Woman.**

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 28.—Michael John and Nazora Hatam, two Syrians, came to Athens from Greenville, S. C., yesterday, and were arrested to-day. They wanted to get married, and chanced to meet Dr. W. H. Young, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who spoke Arabic, and who married them.

The bridegroom purchased a wedding trousseau for his wife, and carried it to the dressmaker to have it made up. This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Gilreath of Greenville, S. C., came in with a warrant for the two. The warrant was sworn out by Mary Hatam, mother of the young woman, who charged the two with stealing from her $800. The parties denied the charge, and went back willingly with the officer.

The young woman says she brought only a few dollars belonging to her, and that her mother, who was opposed to her marriage, is simply trying to wreak her vengeance on her.

## TO BUILD A STEEL ELEVATOR.

**The Great Northern Railway to Make an Experiment.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The Great Northern Railway is to make an experiment of a nature that will be watched with deep interest by steelmakers and grainmen everywhere. It is to construct, at Buffalo, a grain elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, all of steel.

The new Great Northern elevator will have thirty bins of 80,000 bushels capacity, and the elevator will be by far the largest at Buffalo. It is claimed that elevators can be built on this plan for less cost than in the old way, and that in addition they will save in operating expenses and in insurance.

The Great Northern elevator, besides being the largest and almost the only modern elevator in Buffalo, will be free from the pool, and will make, it is understood here, such charges as will do more to break the combine than any legal enactment made in New York State.

## THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It has also risen in Western Montana; it has fallen in all other districts. An area of high pressure covers the districts on the Atlantic coast, the barometer being highest north of the lower Lake region, and it is relatively low over Arizona and on the North Pacific coast.

The temperature has risen decidedly from the Lake region southward to the Gulf coast and north of Dakota, but it is colder in the St. Lawrence Valley, near Lake Huron, over Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

The weather is generally clear to-night in the Southern New England and Middle States and the Lower Lake region. It is generally cloudy in the central valleys, and light local snows are reported from the lake region, Montana, and west portions of Dakota.

The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair near the Atlantic and Gulf coasts on Monday. It will probably be cloudy in the Northwest, the Ohio Valley, and southern portions of the lake regions, with light rain or snow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | TIMES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1896. | 1897. | 1897. |
| 3 A. M. | 50 | 19 | 21 |
| 6 A. M. | 49 | 18 | 21 |
| 9 A. M. | 49 | 22 | 22 |
| 12 M. | 50 | 26 | 28 |
| 3 P. M. | 50 | 26 | 32 |
| 6 P. M. | 51 | 30 | 31 |
| 9 P. M. | 49 | 29 | 30 |
| 12 P. M. | 45 | 27 | 28 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 28½ |
| Weather Bureau | 24 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 40 |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 34 |

## RUNAWAYS ON THE BRIDGE

### Two Coaches Smashed, Drivers Thrown to the Ground, and a Policeman Seriously Injured on the South Driveway.

### COLLISION OF THE COACHES.

**The Horses of C. J. Hudson Ran Into the Vehicle of Wealthy William S. Pyle—Governess Showed Great Coolness—Bravery of Policeman Collins.**

A double runaway on the south drive of Brooklyn Bridge, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, created considerable excitement, smashed two coaches, hurt slightly two drivers, and caused a policeman of the bridge force injuries of a serious nature.

The team attached to a coach driven by William Budden of 329 West Fifty-second Street took fright near the Brooklyn anchorage, presumably at a bridge train. The occupants of the vehicle were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hudson of 36 West Fifty-second Street. At the first dash the horses got the bits between their teeth, and were almost immediately beyond the driver's control.

Budden sawed on the reins and shouted to the drivers of the other vehicles on the drive to pull out of his way. All the drivers succeeded in getting out of the way, except one, the private coachman of William S. Pyle, the wealthy manufacturer of 3 East Fifty-third Street.

The coach contained the governess of Mr. Pyle's children, Miss Kate Haggerty, who was on her way to the house of George Chauncey, a real estate broker of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, to get the two little children. The coachman's name is Russell Cockran. He tried to draw to one side, but could not.

The pole of the Hudson coach struck the Pyle coach in the rear with such force that both drivers were hurled to the roadway. The force of the collision stopped the horses in the Hudson coach, and the driver, scrambling to his feet, managed to hold the horses and prevent them from again starting to run.

The horses to the Pyle coach, however, had been badly frightened by the shock, and as they had no driver to control them, they started to run and soon were going at even a more desperate speed than that which the Hudson horses had displayed.

Miss Haggerty did not scream or attempt to jump from the coach, but simply sat still and awaited developments. The crowds of pedestrians began to shout for the police, but the police were not able, owing to the distance from signal stations, to signal for the gates to be shut at the end of the drive.

The shouts attracted the attention of Patrolman Collins, who was on duty at the Sands Street entrance to the Brooklyn end of the bridge. He ran forward, and, bracing himself, made a spring at them as they emerged from the roadway. He caught the off horse by the bit. Both animals swerved, and the officer, who pluckily held them, was thrown heavily against the coping. Several persons ran to his aid, and the horses were held. Miss Haggerty, who was much frightened, was helped out by the officer, and walked to Mr. Chauncey's house.

After she was gone Policeman Collins was suddenly taken ill. He was assisted to a chair, and it was then found that his body was a mass of bruises, that his left wrist was broken, his left hip badly contused, and that one of his ribs was broken. His injuries were attended to by an ambulance surgeon, and he was taken to his home by two other policemen, and was a very sick man last night.

Both coaches were almost wrecked, and the remains were taken to Stern's stables, on Washington Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, who escaped injury, returned to this city by way of the bridge cars. Each of the drivers received a bad shaking up and a few minor bruises.

### UNBROKEN HORSES RUN AWAY.

**Lawyer Sheldon and His Wife Narrowly Escape Injury.**

Lawyer H. K. Sheldon, Jr., of 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and his wife, had a narrow and almost miraculous escape from serious injury yesterday by the running away of a team of horses, attached to a coupé in which they were driving to this city.

The team had recently been bought, and shortly after noon yesterday Mr. Sheldon concluded to give the spirited animals an acquaintance with the bridge, and incidentally the Third Avenue cable cars and City Hall trains, at the Park Row entrance to the bridge.

James O'Connor, forty-two years old, the trusted family coachman, was on the box alone, and, though the bridge cars worried the horses a bit, he kept them well in hand until near the New York end. At this point they became frightened at the clanging of cable car gongs and the escaping steam from an elevated engine, and they rattled across Park Row at a lively gait. O'Connor was just getting control of them, when they suddenly confronted a push cart near Centre Street.

The little steam whistle on the peanut roaster was too much for the horses, and, taking the bits in their teeth, they plunged forward, up Centre Street. At Chambers Street, O'Connor turned them west, and they went at breakneck speed, the driver losing his hold and failing head first to the pavement, about half way to Broadway.

The horses kept on their mad run across Broadway, while pedestrians saw Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon peering from the windows. No one seemed inclined to brave the danger of attempting to stop the runaways, but Policeman M. J. McCarthy of the Leonard Street Station, who was on duty at Thomas and Church Streets, saw the vehicle pass the latter street, and he made a quick run down to Hudson Street, which he reached in time to see one of the animals fall near the corner of Hudson and Reade Streets. Before the animal could rise, several citizens rushed up and held the horses' heads. The occupants quickly opened the cab door and alighted, unhurt, but badly frightened.

In a few minutes, Driver O'Connor, with his scalp and face cut and bruised, and his face covered with blood, reached the scene. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital, near by, where Surgeon L'Abbe dressed his wounds. The harness was patched up and Lawyer Sheldon and wife resumed their journey home by another route.

TAXATION.—Comptroller Robert A. Fo... Inheritance Tax and Henry George criticised in the light of the Pope's Encyclical Letter on Labor. Read Hon. Jerry Reiman's title. FORUM, March number. For sale everywhere. Price 25c.—Adv.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

## Senators Will Continue at Work Through Inauguration Week, While the Assembly Enjoys a Recess.

## NEW YORK CHARTER HEARING.

**Amendments to the Raines Liquor Law Are Ready to be Submitted to the Lawmakers—Increase of Revenue — Dollar Gas Prospects.**

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader in the Senate, has small hopes of that body accomplishing much this week. His main objection to an adjournment over the inauguration, however, was based upon the expressions of the thirty-six Republican Senators, only three of whom desired to be away this week. Quite a number of Assemblymen will attend the inauguration, and several parties have been formed to leave New York City on Tuesday for Washington.

The Assembly will not find it hard to catch up with its work after its week's adjournment. Under the leadership of Assemblyman Fred Nixon, the Assembly has all along kept pretty well up in its work, and the calendar is not crowded. Of course, there are hundreds of bills in the Assembly committees yet unacted upon, but it is well understood that few of them will get back into the Assembly.

The Senate will adopt to-morrow night the Assembly resolution giving the Lexow Trust Investigation Committee until next week Tuesday to submit its report and any remedial legislation which the committee may think necessary to restrain the operations of the trusts.

**Greater New York Charter.**

A second joint hearing on the Greater New York charter will be given in the Senate Chamber Wednesday evening by the Cities Committees of the two houses, although Assemblyman George C. Austin of New York, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee, will be the only representative present of the Cities Committee of the lower House.

It is expected the charter will be on the desks of the members in three or four days. The hearing Wednesday night will be for those who wish to suggest amendments to the charter or who wish to be heard in opposition to any of its provisions. Another hearing will be given Thursday if it is desired. The hearings may be concluded by next week, as it is understood that no material amendments will be made to the charter unless the Greater New York Commissioners agree to them.

The Greater New York Commissioners have expressed themselves as opposed to any amendments except such as might be offered to cover any detail in the general scheme for the greater city which may have been overlooked by the commission. Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., will represent the Greater New York Commission at all of the hearings on the charter.

**Raines Law Amendments.**

Now that Senator Raines has conferred with Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt, it is expected that he speedily will submit to the Senate the report of his special committee which investigated the operations of the Raines liquor tax law, and a bill embracing necessary amendments. The report and amendments are about ready.

Senator Raines says the excise law and the ballot reform law will each have to be amended in form to agree with the changed conditions of Greater New York, and with the provisions of the charter. It is expected that this proposed amendments to the Raines law will deal lightly with the Raines law hotels, as there is a disposition to protect their operations in New York and Brooklyn, especially on Sunday. The amendments to reach bogus clubs will be the most drastic. Its design will be to force them to go out of business or pay the tax. The Raines law, as it stands, contemplated taxing social clubs the same as saloons. The friends of the Raines law expect that clubs will be paying the tax before many months pass by. This year the present Raines law will, it is estimated, raise $500,000 more revenue than last year. There have been 3,462 clubs incorporated since May last, and if they paid the required tax it would bring over $2,000,000 into the State Treasury. Of course nearly all of them would go out of existence if the tax could be collected under the present Raines law. As it is, it is expected that the amended Raines law will make possible the collection of the tax on social clubs, and that enough bona-fide clubs will survive to swell the receipts from the Raines law by $500,000. Since May 1 last, 2,074 social clubs were incorporated in New York City, 921 in Brooklyn, 239 in Buffalo, 9 in Syracuse, 4 each in Albany, Troy, and Rochester, and 207 in the smaller cities and country districts.

**Uniform Charters.**

The uniform charter for the cities of the second-class—Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester—which was laid aside on third reading in the Senate last week, will be called up as soon as Senator White thinks he has sufficient votes to insure its passage. The fate of this charter, should it reach the Assembly, is problematical. Senator White predicts its passage in the Senate, but is not so sanguine of its success in the Lower House.

The Senate Cities Committee will give a number of hearings on New York and Brooklyn bills Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, and the Senate Railroad Committee has a few unimportant hearings scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

The Anti-Railroad Scalpers' bill will have a further hearing before the Senate Codes Committee on Wednesday afternoon.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions Tuesday afternoon on Senator Wieman's bill prohibiting all printing in the State prisons except for the needs of the prisons.

It is not expected that any good roads legislation, which involves any immediate large State appropriation, will be successful this year. The sentiment of the Senate Finance Committee seems to be against such an appropriation.

**Dollar Gas Prospects.**

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations having completed its hearings on the New York City Dollar Gas bill, will give a hearing on Thursday afternoon on the Albany and Brooklyn Dollar Gas bills.

The New York City gas companies have about agreed to a compromise gas bill which will provide for a graduated reduction of the price of gas in New York City for the next five years, the price starting at $1.15 a thousand feet and reducing 5 cents a year until 90 cents is reached.

An effort is being made to have Gov. Black send to the State Senate this session the names of the two Republicans who are to succeed Hugh Reilly of Albany and Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown as Judges of the State Board of Claims. Their terms expire the beginning of next year. The term of Judge Beebe, the third member, expires in 1899. Each member of the State Board of Claims receives a salary of $5,000 and expenses. The candidates for the first two vacancies are former Lieut. Gov. Charles F. Saxton of Clyde, Wayne County; John F. Parkhurst of Bath, Steuben County; Archie Baxter of Elmira, the Clerk of the State Assembly, and former Assemblyman Philip Keck of Johnstown, Fulton County.

**Ex-Treasurer Bartley's Bond.**

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—Ex-State Treasurer Bartley, who was arrested yesterday, succeeded shortly after midnight this morning in finding bondsmen who qualified for $50,000, and he was released from custody pending his preliminary hearing next Thursday.

**The Spartan Virtue, Fortitude,**

severely taxed by dyspepsia. But "good digestion will wait on appetite, and health on both," when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is resorted to by the victim of indigestion. Heartburn, flatulence, biliousness will cease tormenting the gastric region and liver if this genial family corrective meets with the fair trial that a sterling remedy deserves. Use it regularly, not spasmodically—now and then. It conquers malarial, kidney, nervous, and rheumatic ailments.

# DR. DAY VERSUS STUDENTS.

**The Musical Clubs of Syracuse University Feel that They Are Treated Unjustly.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—It is customary to regard music as having harmonizing influences. The people of this city, however, have been treated to a free entertainment during the last few weeks in which the direct effects of music have been a veritable groundswell of discord.

The university here, whose support and Faculty are drawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, is possessed of three musical organizations, namely, the Banjo, the Mandolin, and the Glee Club, the membership of which is supplied by the students.

These musical clubs are accustomed to make excursions among the "provinces"—the environs of Syracuse—during the festival periods of the year. They have their business manager, who serves as a sort of advance agent, makes the appointments, "hires the halls," and so on.

**A Breath of Scandal.**

During the Thanksgiving and Christmas recesses the clubs visited Rome, Auburn, Troy, N. Y., and other classical spots, and they seem to have left a decided impression behind them in every case.

In a general way, members of the clubs were charged with "frequenting disreputable resorts, drunkenness, and like indiscretions." It was alleged that in Rome the men smoked in the church, damaged sacred pictures, took midnight rides with women, got drunk to a degree necessitating arrests in some cases, &c. From Troy came the report that the musicians were guilty of rowdyism in the hall of the hotel, ungentlemanly conduct in the dining room, smashing bed castors, making a disgraceful street parade, and engaging in a dance with disreputable women, and, with the whole, smoking and pool playing was served on the side.

**Dr. Day Indignant.**

These reports of alleged misconduct on the part of the students were most shocking revelations to the Faculty. The Chancellor of the university, the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, is one of the most widely known representatives of the Methodist Church in the United States. He was at one time pastor of St. Paul's, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York City; also of Calvary, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Harlem. He is a member of the New York Conference, and was a delegate to the last General Conference.

Early in January, the Faculty, under the leadership of Chancellor Day, adopted a resolution ordering the cancellation of engagements made for the Glee Club for the Easter recess, and disbanding the club itself as then organized. This action was arbitrarily taken by the Faculty on the bare reports of misconduct and without affording the alleged offenders an opportunity to be heard.

**The Students' Defense.**

Finally the students made reply, refuting the more scandalous charges, such as smoking in a church, damaging sacred pictures, drunkenness, midnight revelries, &c. They admitted smashing a bed castor and taking part in a street parade in Troy. The procession was headed by a Syracuse megaphone, "carried at one end by two stalwart freshmen and manipulated at the other by a strong-lunged and witty youth. A bass and snare drum furnished the music." A Troy lad of ten years was wrapped in orange-colored bunting and pushed in a wheelbarrow at the head of the procession. Of course the whole was accompanied by the college yell and songs. The boy, besides his free ride in the wheelbarrow, has since been decorated and immortalized as "the Yellow Kid."

The dancing, the students say, was limited to a two-step movement by a few of the students to the accompaniment of the mandolin.

As to the indecorous midnight carriage ride in Rome, it is asserted that after the concert and reception it was raining very hard, and two members of the club gallantly secured a carriage for the young ladies who were entertaining them at their homes. This was the one instance where the young men put their feet in it, so to speak, for the reason that one of the young ladies thus provided with a carriage was the sweetheart of a reporter on a local newspaper, and he, it is alleged, evened matters up by starting the story and publishing it in his journal, whereupon the local preacher promptly mailed a copy to Chancellor Day. The minister referred to has, however, since written a letter expressing the opinion that the young men acted in a gentlemanly manner while in the place.

**Dr. Day's Address.**

The Chancellor took occasion a short time ago to allude to the whole affair at a service in the chapel. He said that to him, old college traditions were odious, and he wanted to create new traditions of manhood, integrity, virtue, and sobriety. "By the help of God," he exclaimed, "we will have new college traditions in Syracuse. I left my prominent pulpit in New York and took up the arduous, almost superhuman, task, which appears to me as a nightmare in my dreams, that I might inspire young people to be noble men and women, and make them able to take prominent positions."

This was too much for the boys, and the poetic muse was called upon to contribute to the general harmony. Now, this melody frequently greets the ears of the Chancellor:

"Oh, ain't I big and mighty!
Oh, ain't I big and mighty!
Oh, ain't I big and mighty!
Yes—I—am!

I left my great big pulpit!
I left my great big pulpit!
I left my great big pulpit!
In—New—York!

Oh, don't I have the nightmare!
Oh, don't I have the nightmare!
Oh, don't I have the nightmare!
Yes—I—do!

**The Clubs Defiant.**

The clubs did, in fact, reorganize and fulfilled all the Faculty requirements. Instead, however, of electing a "business manager," they chose a "financial agent," who should have charge of all dates, business arrangements, &c. Then a "moral manager" was chosen, who should look to the proper conduct of the young men. The Chancellor had been particularly severe upon the former "business manager," who was elected by the club as "financial agent" under the reorganization. Another gentleman was selected as moral manager. The Faculty, however, insists on the removal of Mr. Cooney, the former "business manager," while the clubs propose to stand by him, and the fight is still on.

The musical men feel especially aggrieved over the treatment they are receiving because of the fact that the Chancellor favors the football organization, even to the extent of contributing to its support from the university funds.

The local feeling here is decidedly friendly to the musical clubs.

# LAST SUNDAY IN CANTON

## Major McKinley Goes to Church, and Takes a Drive in the Afternoon.

## THE TRAIN TO WASHINGTON.

**It Will Leave Canton at 7 o'Clock To-night and Reach the Capital at 11 To-morrow Morning—The President-elect in Good Health.**

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Major McKinley's last Sunday at Canton before setting out for Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States was marked by no unusual happenings. He went to the Methodist Church, of which he has been a member since he was seventeen years old. The church has a seating capacity exceeding 1,000, and it was crowded. Major McKinley drove to the church and was accompanied by Capt. H. O. Heistand and George E. Morse of San Francisco, who married one of the President-elect's nieces. Snow was falling rapidly and almost obscured Major McKinley's figure as he walked from the carriage to the church. Major McKinley joined with evident relish in the singing of the opening hymn, "Jesus Reigns." Dr. C. E. Manchestor, the pastor, who was a member of Major McKinley's regiment during the war, said in his prayer:

"O Lord, bless our Nation. Grant that peace and righteousness may prevail. We pray Thee that Thy blessing may be on the President of the United States in the closing days of his Administration and that nothing may be done displeasing to Thee. Let Thy blessing rest upon Thy servant who has been chosen to be the Chief Executive of this Nation. We pray Thee to go with him, give him great faith in Thee; may he be sustained by the prayers of Thy people, that he may carry out Thy will. We pray Thee to manifest Thyself to him and to all of us."

Dr. Manchester found his text in the third verse of the twenty-first chapter of Matthew, "The Lord hath need." His theme was the higher life. In speaking of home training, he paid, in a delicate way, a beautiful tribute to Mother McKinley. In conclusion, Dr. Manchester said:

"How shall we preserve the peace of nations? What are we to do for this great land of ours? There is one thought in all our minds this morning, as our dear brother and friend goes out to take up the duties that lie before him: Our prayers are that he do aright the great work set before him."

B. F. McKinley of San Francisco, an uncle of the President-elect, arrived in Canton today. He will accompany the Presidential party to Washington.

All preparations for leaving Canton have been made at the McKinley home. Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Williams of Chicago, who are to share the private car occupied by Major and Mrs. McKinley, will arrive here to-morrow.

The Presidential train will consist of seven cars, a combination baggage and smoking car, a handsome new Pullman for the newspaper correspondents, a dining car, two Pullmans, a private car for Mother McKinley and her party, and a second private car, which will be the last on the train, and will be occupied by the President-elect. The train will be preceded by one bearing the Cleveland troop, which is going to do escort duty. There will be about sixty-five persons on Major McKinley's special train, most of them being relatives or close personal friends of the President-elect.

The train conveying the President-elect will leave Canton at 7 o'clock Monday night, and is scheduled to arrive in Washington at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. It will not be run at a high rate of speed on account of Major McKinley's venerable mother and other ladies who will be passengers on it. Safety and comfort will be the end sought, rather than swiftness.

Major McKinley will probably say a few words of farewell to his friends and neighbors before the train leaves Canton. He is to be escorted to the train by several thousand people, and the streets along the line of march will be brilliantly illuminated.

Major and Mrs. McKinley took a drive this afternoon. They are both in possession of their usual health. In the evening a few old friends came to say good bye.

**GUESTS ALREADY IN WASHINGTON.**

**Distinguished Persons Who Will Attend the Inauguration.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The inaugural crowds have not begun to arrive yet, owing, it is explained, to the limited time allowed by the railroad companies on excursion tickets, and except for the suggestiveness of a holiday appearance given the town by the decorations on public buildings, business houses, hotels, and residences, and the reviewing stands, there is little to indicate that the Nation's great quadrennial event is at hand.

Around some of the hotels, however, there is a bustle that tells of the coming ceremonies. At the Ebbitt House, where Major McKinley will stop for the two days prior to his moving into the Executive Mansion, and at the Arlington, where Mr. Hanna has taken quarters, the centres of popular interest are located. Mr. Hanna had many callers to-day, but managed to find time to pay a visit to inaugural headquarters. Mr. J. Addison Porter, who will be Secretary to the new President, also visited the Inaugural Committee.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, with Mrs. Bushnell, the members of his staff, and a large party of friends are registered at the Arlington. Senator-elect T. C. Platt of New York, and Mrs. Platt, arrived this morning, and also took quarters at the Arlington. Others who registered there to-day were Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Lawes of Ohio, ex-Gov. Stewart of Vermont, J. B. Foraker, Jr., of Cincinnati, a son of the Senator-elect, and Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago.

Mr. Abner McKinley of New York, a brother of the President-elect, reached Washington to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Miss Mabel McKinley. They were assigned to apartments in the suite of thirty rooms reserved at the Ebbitt for the Presidential party.

James Wilson of Ames, Iowa, the new Secretary of Agriculture, arrived last night and went to the Ebbitt. Other arrivals at the Ebbitt are Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, now a resident of Burlington, Vt., and his wife and daughter; D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, President of the League of Republican Clubs, and wife; John K. Gowdy of Rushville, Ind., National Committeeman from his State, who has been promised the lucrative position of Consul General at Paris, and Senator-elect Charles B. Fairbanks of Indianapolis and family.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:50 A. M.—17 to 19 West Sixty-fourth Street; Thomas Crimmins; damage, $300.

8 A. M.—39½ Desbrosses Street; Henry Leschmachere; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—101 West Ninety-ninth Street; Thomas G. Hayes; damage, $25.

9:15 A. M.—800 Columbus Avenue; A. C. Connellian; damage, $5,000.

11:40 A. M.—512 East Eighty-third Street; Barbara Hoefer; damage, $25.

12:05 P. M.—204 East Sixty-fifth Street; John Moran; damage, $1,000.

1 P. M.—1,335 Second Avenue; Jacob Frank; damage, $100.

1:45 P. M.—1,287 First Avenue; J. M. Hushagen; damage slight.

2 P. M.—459 Sixth Avenue; William Fitz; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—1,186 Second Avenue; Mrs. Lena Numb; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—42 Crosby Street; D. Kuthomon; damage, $300.

4:55 P. M.—244 West Thirty-fourth Street; Timothy Hill; damage, $30.

6:10 P. M.—331 East Eleventh Street; Sarvillo Nartell; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—1 Market Street; Barnett Grerzinsty; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—314 Madison Street; Isaac Cohen; damage trifling.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 28.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Greek Catholic Church. Loss, $9,000.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Hibbard Opera House was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 28.—The Newfoundland Northern Railway's shops, at Whitbourne were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Two locomotives, valued at $12,000 each; a passenger car, and other property were burned.

HOLBROOK, Mass., Feb. 28.—The Town Hall was burned to-day. James E. Daniels, grocer, and John E. Nickerson, paper hanger, had apartments in the building, and in another part of the building was the public library. Total loss, $10,000.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Feb. 28.—Fire this morning destroyed all the buildings on the west side of Market Street, from Main to Brooklyn Streets, except the Exchange block, American Hotel, and Hirst block. Loss, $30,000. The burned buildings were the property of W. F. Orcutt.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 28.—Fire today, which started in Morgan & Co.'s hardware store, caused a loss of $150,000. Morgan & Co. lose $75,000; Julius Nathan & Co., liquor dealers, $12,000; Nathan Kirschheimer & Co., paper dealers, $20,000; Romary, Goggelin & Co., hardware, $14,000; A. H. Staub, stoves and hardware, $6,000.

**Flint's Fine Furniture**
and Draperies
now Greatly Reduced.

# SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS.

**Representative Men Coming to the United States to Establish Closer Trade Relations.**

The prospect of securing a fair proportion of the trade of South and Central America is interesting New York business men. The wholesale business with that part of world is practically monopolized by the leading European countries, though it naturally belongs to the United States.

The political and personal relations between this nation and those of South America are becoming closer every year, and the New York and Philadelphia wholesale men have invited all the South and Central American countries to send delegates to a trade congress, which will convene in the Quaker City June 7 next. All the leading boards of trade in the United States are heartily co-operating in the movement and will send delegates. The number will reach at least 250, while the foreign representatives will number from forty to fifty. The following delegates have been appointed: Chamber of Commerce of Panama, Colombia, 2; of Lima, Peru, 4; of Valparaiso, Chile, 4; of Buenos Ayres, Argentine, 2; Industrial Union of Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2; Board of Markets of Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2; Chamber of Commerce of Rosario, Argentina, 2; of Montevideo, Uruguay, 2; of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3; of Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2; or Para, Brazil, 2; of Bahia, Brazil, 2; of Caracas, Venezuela, 2, and of Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2.

In addition to the above, there are expected nine delegates from Chambers of Commerce throughout Mexico, four from Chambers of Commerce in Colombia, and two or more from Chambers of Commerce in Central America.

These delegates are, in every instance, the leading business men of their communities, being heads of prominent importing houses. As a rule, but few of them have ever been in the United States. These men are not politicians. Generally the heads of leading commercial houses in South America refrain from activity in politics.

At the urgent request of several Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, a tour of some of the principal cities will be made, in order that these South American merchants may be shown some of the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country and thus be made to know more fully the capacity of American factories and their ability to cater to their wants.

# CANADA'S LUMBER INTEREST.

**PEOPLE THERE ARE WORRIED ABOUT THE PROPOSED TARIFF.**

**Many Persons Will Be Affected by the High Duty Which the New Congress Is Likely to Place on the Product.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—The proposed high duty on Canadian lumber in the new United States tariff is causing a great deal of solicitude here. The lumber industry is by long odds the most extensive and flourishing of Canada's resources, and a larger number of persons will be affected by hostile legislation toward it than would be in any other direction.

Mr. John Charlton, M. P., a prominent Liberal, has just given a very interesting interview on the matter of lumber duties. Mr. Charlton, incidentally, has a strong personal interest, being not only one of the largest lumbermen of Canada, but owning also several sawmills in Michigan, and a large lumber depot at Tonawanda, N. Y. His sawmills in Michigan are very largely operated on logs rafted across from Mr. Charlton's timber limits on the north (Candian) shore of Georgian Bay.

Mr. Charlton, who has already three times visited Washington within the past two months, admitted in an interview here yesterday, just previous to his departure for the West, that it is hopeless for Canadians to expect a continuance of the free lumber provisions of the Wilson bill. The depression in the lumber trade, he added, in all parts of the United States, was leading to a more widely extended feeling in favor of lumber duties among lumbermen in that country than at any previous time. This depression, he said, is attributed to Canadian competition, a most absurd conclusion, but one nevertheless which had been arrived at by a large portion of the lumbermen. Mr. Charlton's opinion is that the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of a $2 duty with a retaliatory export duty clause.

This action, in Mr. Charlton's estimation, would be likely to produce consequences of the most undesirable character.

Mr. Charlton said the sawmill interest of Eastern Michigan, which derived its log supplies from the Canadan pineries, was making efforts to secure the re-enactment of the McKinley provisions of the tariff of 1890, which provided for a tariff of $1 per 1,000 on lumber, based upon the condition that Canada should not impose an export duty upon logs. The organization of this interest, however, was made rather late in the day, and when its representatives reached Washington they found that the ears of the Ways and Means Committee had been secured by the American Lumber Association, which was working industriously for a high rate of duty.

No efforts, however, would be spared by that interest in Eastern Michigan in favor of the most liberal trade provision that could be secured in the lumber schedule.

# CANADA TALKS RETALIATION.

**Discussion of That Country's Relations with the United States.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—M. K. Cowan, M. P., and Archie McNee of Windsor saw the Premier and some of the other Ministers yesterday in reference to the question of the alien labor law. They spoke very strongly against the United States' treatment of Canada, and said that such legislation would be proposed next session as would not only protect Canadians, but would retaliate against Americans. Canadians, the Premier said, had put up too long and too patiently with the unjust treatment meted out to them by their neighbors.

Mr. McNee said that the cause of the trouble was the sub-current of anti-British feeling that existed throughout the United States; that the jingo spirit prevailed over there at present. The laboring men were really influenced by the cry of the jingoists, and believed that much of their depression was caused by Canada and the British Nation. They believed that if this law were passed it would remove to a great extent the prevailing distress. The jingoists and protected manufacturers took advantage of this feeling of unrest and denounced everything British.

Mr. McNee also pointed out that the Americans would suffer greatly on the lakes by the passage of a Canadian alien labor law and the abolition of reciprocity in wrecking. At the present time there are twenty-five American wrecking vessels working in Canadian waters to one Canadian vessel. The moment the Canadian retaliatory law was passed every American wrecking vessel would be compelled to leave Canadian waters. Canadian tugs, Canadian sailors, and Canadian wreckers would then do all the work necessary. No American tug or crew would be permitted to work in Canadian waters, and thus employment would be given to hundreds of Canadian boatmen.

Mr. McNee pointed out other cases, such as that of the Michigan lumbermen now working in Canada by hundreds, who would be seriously affected. He hoped that the Corliss bill would pass, as the present state of unrest was worse than any law that the United States could pass. Laboring men were unsettled, and did not know what course to pursue.

The Premier assured the delegation that if the United States did not treat Canada fairly he would see that Canadians were protected by new legislation.

**Died at a Silver Wedding.**

William Sidney, a ticket speculator, forty-five years old, while attending the silver wedding celebration of Fred Hartje and his wife, at their home, 327 East Tenth Street, last evening, was taken suddenly ill with rheumatism of the heart. Sidney died soon after being taken ill. His wife, who was with him, was overcome with grief. The Sidneys lived at 75 Second Avenue.

# SUNDAY WORK IN SENATE

## Open Session Held for the Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

## PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS.

**Galleries Crowded with Spectators—Mr. Hill the Only Senator to Comment on the Fact that the Senate Was Not Keeping Sunday as a Day of Rest.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The open session of the United States Senate this afternoon drew crowds to the north wing of the Capitol an hour before 3 o'clock, the time to which the Senate, at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, had taken a recess.

All classes and conditions of people were in the crowd. Some were on hand early enough to obtain seats in that section of the galleries that is open to the general public. Others who were the holders of tickets to reserved sections presented them and were admitted, so long as any space was left. Those who could not get inside stationed themselves near the gallery doors waiting their chances of admission or wandered listlessly up and down the marble staircases and the spacious halls.

**Usual Attendance of Senators.**

The Senators were present in about the usual number. A vote taken soon after the proceedings began showed there were nearly seventy Senators in the hall, some of them being paired. The New England States were represented as largely as were other sections of the country where Sunday observance is not so general and strict as in New England. Business went on just as it does on week days, except that there was a noticable absence of Cuban agitation.

It was strictly a business session, and as soon as the Senate was in order consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on those committee amendments which were passed over without action last night.

The first of these appropriated $1,085,156 to pay the producers of sugar the balance of their claims for bounty under the McKinley law. On this Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) demanded the yeas and nays, and it was agreed to—37 to 12.

The next amendments were those making appropriations for the great river and harbor improvements under contracts authorized by former River and Harbor bills, the various amounts being generally reduced by the committee about 25 per cent. from the figures fixed by the House. Eight or nine pages of these amendments were disposed of without much debate, but the item appropriating $100,000 to prevent the Mississippi River from breaking into the Cache River, near Cairo, Ill., provoked an extended discussion, during which the whole subject of the improvement of the Mississippi River was gone over.

**Gorman Talks About a Veto.**

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) opposed the amendment to make this appropriation outright instead of from the amount for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi, on the ground that it would make this bill a River and Harbor bill. He characterized the Sundry Civil bill as the most extravagant ever considered by either house of Congress, carrying as it did over $51,000,000—$17,000,000 of which was for rivers and harbors—which was more than the condition of the Treasury warranted. He warned Senators not to further overload it with amendments, intimating that if they should not take his advice the bill would meet the veto of the President.

The amendments was adopted.

An amendment relating to electric lighting in the District of Columbia, to which Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) was opposed, gave that Senator an opportunity of expressing his views in relation to a Sunday session of the Senate. He had doubted the propriety of the Senate meeting to-day to enact legislation for the people of the United States. His attention had been called to various petitions presented by honorable Senators asking for a "rest day" for the District of Columbia, and he had been disposed to acquiesce in the sentiment expressed in those petitions. He also remembered that the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. McMillan,) who had suggested this amendment, had introduced a bill "to protect the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, as a day of rest and worship in the District of Columbia."

That bill, if it had passed, was broad enough to prevent any legislation on this day. For these reasons he hesitated to engage in a general debate.

"But now, to be serious," he continued. "Have not you been serious all the time?" a Senator asked in a low tone.

"That is a reflection on the remarks which I have made," Mr. Hill replied, and then he went on with his statement.

The amendment was adopted.

**Alaska Seal Fisheries.**

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) opposed the item of $5,000 for continuing the commission to investigate the Alaska seal fisheries. He thought it would be better for the United States to kill every seal which landed on the islands and so end the controversy, unless Great Britain would co-operate with this Government in protecting the seal herds. The effort to treat further with England on these lines was a National disgrace. Mr. Pettigrew ridiculed the numerous commissions and arbitration conventions which had been convened, and particularly that to determine the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude, and said he had no doubt if the present Administration was to remain in office much longer a commission would probably be appointed to arbitrate with Great Britain on the multiplication table.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) supported the amendment. To adopt the suggestion of the Senator from South Dakota would, he said, be to perform the dog-in-the-manger act, and say to Great Britain: "Rather than let you kill these animals at sea, we will kill them all ourselves when they land for breeding purposes."

Mr. Perkins suggested as a remedy that all females should be branded, as this would destroy their fur value, which led Mr. Pettigrew to ask whether it was thought that the seals, before being speared outside the limit, would come up to the boat of the hunters to exhibit their brands.

**History of the Seal Question.**

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said that as he had been a member of the commission, the award of which seemed to have caused all the trouble, he had always felt a delicacy in discussing the subject in the Senate. He reviewed the history of the question from the time the United States acquired Alaska, an act, he said, which excited the anger and jealousy of Great Britain, so that the very moment the United States gained possession, the Canadian raiders were turned into Bering Sea, and in the first year destroyed 400,000 seals. Year by year the difficulty increased, owing to the confiscation of Canadian vessels, until finally it became necessary to take some definite steps for the final settlement of the question.

At that time there were two parties in the United States—one demanding that the United States plant itself squarely on its right to protect these seals, and to defend that right by force of arms, if necessary, while the business party, or peace party, favored arbitration. This policy prevailed, and, as in every arbitration with European Governments, the United States lost its case. So it would always be in arbitration with European countries.

If this country had planted itself firmly on its right to seize all vessels engaged in pelagic sealing and had maintained that right, there would be no vessels now disturbing the seal rights. Mr. Morgan could not look complaisantly upon either the proposition to brand the females or to kill all the seals, and he therefore supported the committee amendment. He hoped the incoming Administration would have sufficient fortitude to demand that Great Britain should faithfully perform her duty in the premises, as outlined by the Paris tribunal, and execute her part of the award. The American Nation always was seeking shelter from foreign difficulties, but he, for one, did not want British protection.

**New Amendments.**

The committee amendment was then agreed to.

The following new amendments were adopted:

For the appointment by the President of a Board of three Commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

Appropriating $10,000 for removal of the water hyacinth in Florida and other Southern waters.

Appropriating $100,000 for a dredge boat for Sabine Pass, Texas, and $30,000 for one year's maintenance.

Directing the expenditure of $75,000 of a former appropriation for the purchase of a site for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Appropriating $175,000 for a new revenue cutter for service on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at New York.

Appointing a commission to select a site in the City of Washington for a memorial building, to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Norfolk, Va., from $150,000 to $275,000.

Restoring to the public domain and opening to settlement the lands in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, (some 21,000,000 acres,) set apart as a forest reservation by Executive proclamation of Feb. 22.

Establishing branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, and Buffalo.

Appropriating $4,500 to purchase the State Fish Hatchery at Battle Creek, Cal.

Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Butte, Mon.

Dividing the State of Vermont into two customs collection districts.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered an amendment to create a permanent Census Bureau, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

The Sundry Civil bill was then passed.

**Adjourned for Lack of Quorum.**

Mr. Teller then took the floor and was proceeding to call up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, when Mr. Brice made a motion to lay on the table a motion made yesterday by Senator Butler to reconsider the vote by which the Senate the other day passed the bill to refund the debts of the Territories.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, for Mr. Butler, who was absent, objected to the motion being made at this time and made the point of no quorum. There manifestly was no voting quorum present, and on the motion of Mr. Aldrich the Senate at 11:07 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

## AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine is at the Cambridge.

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett.

J. B. Ploda, Swiss Minister at Washington, and Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont are at the Holland.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Michigan are at the Hoffman.

E. F. Leonard, President of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

Charles R Hosmer of Montreal and Thomas S. Whistler of Baltimore are at the Buckingham.

John L. Stoddard of Boston and C. H. M. Trayner, British Vice Consul at New York, are at the Manhattan.

Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims and Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., are at the Albemarle.

J. G. Gilmore of St. Louis, A. J. Holden of Buffalo, and John P. Kelly of Troy are at the Gilsey.

G. W. Montgomery of Chicago, A. T. Clark of Boston, and Walter Doerr of Cincinnati are at the Marlborough.

George B. Carter of Boston, W. H. Davis of Rochester, and L. E. Griffith of Troy are at the Metropole.

Baron Aehrenthal of Germany, Justice M. L. Stover of the New York Supreme Court, and James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly, are at the Fifth Avenue.

Justice John M. Davy of the New York Supreme Court, John H. Holmes of Boston, Oscar G. Murray of Baltimore, and John Drew are at the Waldorf.

John C. Sullivan of Philadelphia, C. R. Hall of Albany, C. M. Slocum of Boston, and A. E. Pattison of Hartford, are at the Park Avenue.

B. F. Bradley of Albany, S. E. Crawford of Pittsburg, George H. Smith of New Haven, and Charles McArthur of Boston, are at the Grand Union.

A. W. Johnston of Cleveland, A. W. Wilson of Hartford, T. H. Williams, and T. A. Leach of Chicago, are at the Murray Hill.

L. K. Brigham of Boston, John M. Waltz of Baltimore, J. M. Johnston of Philadelphia, and Louis Johnson of Cincinnati, are at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Freeman, Philadelphia; Miss F. K. Pierce, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, Philadelphia, and C. F. Beach, Jr., London, England are at Brevoort House.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

**Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.**

Abeles & Mahler, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Mahler, pants and overalls; Stuart House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Mills, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Smock, shawls, 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, dry goods; J. F. Appleton represents; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Aurbach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Aurbach, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; Miss L. Brey, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Albert.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods, silks, velvets, notions, and fancy and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I., W. R. Hardy, dry goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Campbell, J., Cohoes, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chapman, J. A., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; Miss M. Deguenthe, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Clute, J., Cohoes, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; G. Cohen, laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg,

# PLEA FOR THE CATHEDRAL

## Bishop Potter Says the Aspirations of a City May Be Judged Often by the Character of Its Buildings.

## THE GUEST OF HIS CLERGY.

### He Explains that He Has No Ecclesiastical Home and that His Hosts May Bar the Door at Any Time.

Bishop Henry C. Potter occupied the pulpit of Trinity Chapel on West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday, and preached another sermon, in which he pleaded for material assistance toward erecting the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine. He commenced by treating of reform movements, holding that the usual attitude of reform toward existing institutions is one that threatens destruction, and that iconoclasts are forever springing up who are ready to pull down structures of well-tried merit.

"There is a difference, therefore," he said, "between human and divine reform. Divine reform does not destroy, but cleanses and regenerates. One of the gravest dangers to religion in the present day is the spirit of materialism which manifests itself on all sides, and it requires divine reformation that will eventually make its influence dominant against this spiritism of religion."

Speaking about the modern tendency to erect high buildings, Dr. Potter regretted that so many beautiful effects had been totally destroyed by hideous architectural monstrosities. "Fifty, or even twenty-five years ago," he said, "the approach to New York presented a far more beautiful sight than it does now. Coming up the harbor the first thing that struck the eye was the high steeple of our Trinity Church. On the opposite side the spire of St. John's Chapel was the first thing noticed. Now neither of these is visible, and nothing but the bleak walls of huge commercial structures greet the eye.

"There is a profound moral and spiritual significance in all this. The structures that a man erects are representative of his character and aspirations, in the same manner as paintings in a house proclaim the inhabitant's taste and literary bent. It is for this reason that the buildings in communities which are to be the centre of power and light, must not be altogether structures of commerce, amusement, and luxury. The Anglo-Saxon race's power has ever been the dignity of its institutions and hence it is but mete that we should have a spiritual house which shall stand out prominent among its enviroments and not be overshadowed by edifices of less importance.

"The time has come when those who believe in New York's future and its grave responsibilities, have come to be profoundly sensible that we must erect a high ecclesiastical struecture to that faith which is the enlightenment and conservation of nations and individuals. The relations of such an institution to the community are manifold. A cathedral becomes eventually the church of the people, a fact amply demonstrated by the cathedrals on the European Continent. In St. Paul's, London, great crowds can constantly be seen worshipping. Impressed with its grandeur, they cannot fail to be drawn toward it.

"The relations of a cathedral to the aggregation of individuals thronging in this city and to the pressing question of employers and employes must not be overlooked. It has been my privilege to act frequently as the mediator between these two at times irreconcilable factions and I am thankful to say that I have succeeded. Would that after the consummation of so pleasant a task I could bring them into closer contact with the Final Arbiter by conducting them into an edifice worthy of the high work for which it is intended.

In conclusion, Dr. Potter made a personal appeal for liberal contributions to the cause and said, regretfully, that as matters stand at present, he had no spiritual home.

"I am merely a guest of my clergy," he concluded, "and while they are all very hospitable, the least of them has a right to refuse me admittance and close the door in my face. They call me father and my position as Bishop entitles me to that appellation; but a father should have a father's house. This I have not as yet, but with the full knowledge that the liberality of the people will not fail to assert itself, I shall rest assured that an abode will not long be wanting."

### CONFIRMED BY BISHOP POTTER.

#### Address to a Class of Fifty on the Significance of Lent.

Bishop Henry C. Potter officiated last night at the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, near Norfolk. As it was Quinquagesima Sunday, the eve of Lent, about fifty young persons were confirmed.

The Bishop made a short confirmation address on the significance of Lent, which he said was disciplinary, as drill to the soldier. He told them of a Greek sailor whom he met on the Nile, and of his transports of joy at the sight of his country's flag for the first time in fifteen years. He told them that there was something in each one of them that responded in the same way to the voice of God.

As Wednesday is Ash Wednesday, Lenten services will be held at the cathedral to-morrow night and Friday night.

### FATHER STABBED HIS SON.

#### John Dunn of Brooklyn Ended a Quarrel with a Knife.

John Dunn, fifty years old, living at 46 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Sergt. Gallagher of the Brooklyn police early yesterday morning charged with stabbing his son, James Dunn. The young man received severe wounds in the chest and abdomen, and was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. The surgeons say he will probably die.

The neighbors and police say that there had been hard feeling between the elder and the younger Dunn for a number of months. Last Summer the son married, and went away from home to live, but still continued to contribute to the support of his parents. His domestic relations proved far from pleasant, and a few days ago he left his wife and resumed his residence at his father's house.

Yesterday morning the neighbors heard the father and son engaged in a heated quarrel. The father finished the discussion by drawing a pocketknife and striking his son with it. He then went into his bedroom and went to bed, hiding the knife among the bedclothes. Neighbors found the young man in a precarious condition, and quickly called the police, who arrested the elder Dunn, and summoned an ambulance. The knife, covered with blood, was found where the old man had concealed it.

#### Free Sons of Judah Meet.

The fifth annual convention of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah began yesterday in the Progress Assembly Rooms, at Avenue A and Third Street. The convention will close this evening. Delegates to the number of 105 are in attendance, representing a membership of 2,000.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, G. L. Lowenthal; First Deputy Grand Master—Julius Riis; Grand Secretary—Barnett Rosenthal; Treasurer—H. Popper. At the evening session, after a warm discussion, it was decided to reduce the assessment for the endowment fund.

#### Killed After Saying "Good Morning."

Rose Smith, two and a half years old, the daughter of Nathan Smith, who lives on the fourth floor of an apartment house at the East Eighty-third Street, went to the rear shaft window to say, "Good morning!" to two little girl friends, who live in the opposite flat, yesterday morning. She leaned too far forward and fell from the window to the bottom of the shaft, and was instantly killed.

# TENNESSEE'S ORGANIC LAW.

## The Question of Holding a Constitutional Convention Is Soon to be Settled by an Election.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—But little over a month from now an election will be held in Tennessee to decide whether there shall be a Constitutional Convention. The date set by the Legislature at its extra session last August was April 5, and the interest taken by the people has been growing of late.

Owing to some irregularity in the laws passed last Summer, the friends of the convention movement have had bills introduced in the present Assembly re-enacting the laws already passed. These have already passed the lower house, and are expected to come up shortly after the recess now being taken and pass the Senate. At any rate, the election will be held, as eminent lawyers hold the former proceedings to have been regular. While the opposition to such a convention has not yet crystallized, evidences of it have been given in several quarters, and it may be expected to develop its full strength very soon. Strange to say, it proceeds from two quarters, and they of different political parties. The Republicans have seen stringent suffrage clauses placed in the organic laws of Mississippi and South Carolina, and they fear the adoption of some such provision in this State. This fear would not have arisen, it is thought, but for the course of the majority in the last Legislatures and this one with regard to Gubernatorial contests and election laws. The machine Democrats, and especially those who are interested in the retention of the county court system and present method of remunerating officials, are also very much opposed to the convention, although they have not yet manifested any activity.

The demand for the change in the organic law has been growing constantly during the past five years. It was a distinct issue in the campaign of last year. The convention advocates argue that while the present convention was the work of very able men, it was intended only as a temporary expedient. The makers of the Constitution met in 1870, while the Federal troops were still in Nashville, and they only made the amendments which had become necessary on account of the result of the civil war. The Constitution is so inflexible that it stands in the way of a great deal of reform legislation. It has had a bad effect on the State in the way of retarding the investment of foreign capital. The present is the third of Tennessee's Constitutions, the first having been adopted in 1796, the second in 1834.

In 1821 William Carroll made the race for Governor as a "reform" candidate, and was overwhelmingly elected. He protested against the abuses which had sprung up under the form of government. The county Justices, who chose the local officers, were elected by the Legislature, and the judicial function was also dependent upon the Legislature for existence. Not until 1834, however, were the fruits of Carroll's efforts realized. In that year a convention was held, which made radical changes in the Constitution. Among the prominent men in this convention were William B. Carter, its President; Robert J. McKinney, Francis B. Fogg, Robert Weakley, Cannon Humphreys, and Willie Blount. The scheme of taxation, especially, was subjected to radical revision in keeping with the necessities of a community which had attained a population of nearly three-quarters of a million. The County Court was retained, but was made more democratic. This Constitution is practically that which remains to-day.

The trying years of the reconstruction period had been very much felt by the people of Tennessee, and when it happened that by a combination with a faction of the Republicans, ascendency was again attained by the Democrats, they at once called a convention. The prime object of this gathering was to so amend the suffrage provisions as to recognize the amendments to the Federal Constitution, and as well enable the whites to throw off negro domination. The most eminent men of the State at the time, realizing the momentous work, were delegates to the convention. John C. Brown was President, Neill S. Brown, an ex-Governor; James D. Porter, John Baxter, Joseph B. Heiskell, D. M. Key, afterward Postmaster General; ex-Senator A. O. P. Nicholson, Williamson, Segay, Turner, Gibson, Blizzard, Hill, Fentress, and many others were in the assemblage. Conservatism was counseled and fiery spirits repressed, consequently the clauses of the old Constitution were re-enacted with an added poll-tax qualification. This cut an important figure in the election of 1894. The body was so occupied with the work of restoring the disfranchised whites to full citizenship that it paid very little attention to the economic questions which should have been considered. It was constantly stated that all the work would soon have to be done over, but owing to Tennessee conservatism, it has been in effect twenty-seven years. The organic law has been felt for some time to be a drag on the commonwealth, and there is little doubt that a convention will be voted.

# SETTLED WITH THE MERRITTS.

## Verification of a Recent Report Concerning John D. Rockefeller.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 28.—In June, 1895, a verdict for $940,000 was rendered against John D. Rockefeller of New York in the United States Circuit Court here in favor of Alfred Merritt. Mr. Merritt was one of the numerous Merritt brothers of this city who had explored and brought to public attention the valuable Mesaba Iron Range. Mr. Rockefeller had been induced to join in the development, and this suit was brought owing to a disagreement. Mr. Rockefeller promptly appealed, and, after a delay by the court of a year, the appeal was granted and a new trial ordered, which was due at the Spring term. Recently there have been rumors that a settlement had been effected by the payment of a large sum of money to the Merritts by Mr. Rockefeller.

All doubt was removed yesterday by the filing with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court here of a document which was executed six weeks ago, asking the withdrawal of the case by stipulation. In addition to the dismissal of the suit, a copy of another document, duly certified, was filed at the same time, signed by all of the Merritts, and the past as well as any prospect of future litigation is blotted out.

# POOR ELEVATED SERVICE.

## North Side Board of Trade Will Appeal to Railroad Commissioners.

The North Side Board of Trade, convinced that appeals to the management of the elevated roads are fruitless, has decided to ask the Railroad Commissioners to interfere and to try and help the up-town residents to adequate facilities for reaching their places of business and their homes. It has adopted these resolutions:

That the North Side Board of Trade again calls the attention of the Railroad Commissioners of this State to the many vexatious annoyances, unnecessary inconveniences, and tedious delays experienced by the public in traveling on the elevated railroads of this city, especially on the Third Avenue line and its extensions into the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

That the Railroad Commissioners be requested to make an immediate personal investigation into these matters and also into the lack of proper and adequate terminal facilities at City Hall and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the brutal, disgraceful, and dangerous pushing and crowding at these stations, and to take such action as may be necessary to require the corporations operating said roads to furnish as speedily as possible reasonable, safe, and comfortable accommodations to the public.

A committee to be appointed by James L. Wells, President of the board, will personally wait upon the Governor and upon the Railroad Commissioners to ask their co-operation.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

# MR. MOODY'S LAST SERMONS

## The Evangelist Preached to Large Congregations at Carnegie Hall Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

## A FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### Only a Small Deficit Shown After All Expenses Had Been Paid and After Several Hundred Dollars Had Been Spent for Convicts.

Evangelist Moody's meetings came to an end in this city yesterday, with the afternoon and evening services in Carnegie Hall. Long before the doors were thrown open, crowds gathered, and at the afternoon meeting the house was filled to overflowing. Even the boxes were crowded.

The exercises started with a service of song under the direction of J. H. Burke, and several hymns were sung by the congregation. One of them, "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," was particularly suggestive. Its first verse was sung by the whole house while standing, then Mr. Burke sang alone the remaining verses, and the choir in the upper balcony joined in the chorus. "The Homeland" was also given by Mr. Burke.

"The homeland! Oh, the homeland! The land of the free-born.
There is no night in the homeland, but aye the fadeless morn.
I'm sighing for the homeland; my heart is aching here.
There is no pain in the homeland to which I'm drawing near."

#### The Financial Statement.

Treasurer W. E. Lougee read the statement of receipts and expenditures during the four months past, and showed an average of about $200 collected at each of the Sunday meetings in Carnegie Hall, $4,886.81 being received in the baskets at twenty-five meetings. In addition, $139.14 was turned in from overflow meetings, personal contributions were $720, making the total $5,745.95. The money paid out was $3,687 for hall expenses, $540.75 for printing, $503.50 for advertising, and $288 for general expenses, including expressage, postage, supplies, office help, telegrams, music account, and a stolen overcoat. This left a surplus of $726. Books sent to Sing Sing prisoners had cost over $25, and to other prisons $710, so that there was a deficit of over $9. Yesterday's collections will meet this deficit and buy additional books for the prisons.

When the statement was presented Mr. Moody said: "You see we have an empty treasury, but I would be ashamed to have $700 over. What it is short you can put in again." He said Mr. Lougee was entitled to a vote of thanks and hundreds of hands were raised when that question was put.

Mr. Moody then thanked the people employed at Carnegie Hall for a contribution of $42.25 to his schools at Northfield. "This is from the people who clean the hall and take care of it," he said. "I didn't think they knew I had any schools." The press also received a vote of thanks. It was announced that sixteen people had sent in $30 apiece to pay for the Schiverrea meetings to be held in Cooper Union in March, and the item, "stolen overcoat," was explained to be for a coat belonging to one of the ushers which had been taken from the cloakroom by some sneakthief.

#### Praise for Comstock.

Mr. Moody made the announcement that on Tuesday evening a meeting will be addressed by Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, and Dr. Faunce on "The Protection of Homes." This meeting was one, he said, of a society formed to keep impure literature out of the home. "In the last few years," he continued, "this society has burned up seventy tons of this stuff. It will cheer my friend Comstock to see a great crowd here. I said a good word for him a short while ago, and I was sent a most abusive letter. That shows I was about right in what I said. The other day a fellow in Boston said he would give $100 to help hang Moody. I am pretty sure that man got hit; one man hit in Boston, anyway." The audience laughed heartily at these remarks.

Mr. Moody took his text from the third chapter of Romans—"As it is written, there is none righteous, not one; for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

"If there is one thing in the Bible that the natural man does not believe it is the sentiment that there is nothing good in the natural man," said the preacher.

"Now, don't get mad at me and be going out; stay and hear me through. Some will say is it not better to be a sober man than a drunkard, pure than impure? But that's not the point. There's nothing good from the natural man. I have two apple trees in my orchard. One has 1,000 bitter apples on it, and the other has only five. But both trees are bad and the apples are bad. One man may have more fruit in wickedness than the other, but the point is that men are not pure by nature; all have gone astray.

#### All Men Fall Short.

"The Ten Commandments given on Mount Sinai were one law, and if I have broken any one of them I have broken them all. I have heard a great deal about men being naturally good, but I don't believe a word of it. The likeness of the face is not the likeness of the man. Do you think if a photograph could be taken of your heart you would pass it around among your friends? No; you would smash the plate and abuse the artist. 'All have come short of the glory of God,' and there is no difference.

"Some say: 'Do you call me as bad as the sneakthief that carried off the boy's Christmas coat?' I don't know but you are a good deal worse. The man that will steal the affections of another man's wife and break up a home is worse than any sneakthief. The man that will take my boy and make a drunkard of him is worse than any sneakthief. The man who murders me for my money is a king to the son who takes five years to kill his mother by breaking her heart. That is the meanest kind of a murderer. We don't lock up our worst thieves or hang our worst murderers. We only hang the best ones."

The preacher spoke of broken promises. "Are you going to let the mission close and be left outside of the kingdom of God?" he continued. "The cradle is not far away after all, but as you look down from the top of the hill of life toward that cradle, don't you remember some hour or day when the power of God seemed to be upon you? Did you not feel that you ought to have been a Christian there and then? Friends, to-day, old and young, make up your minds that you will pay your vows and set your face like a flint toward heaven and live for God."

#### Many Tears Were Shed.

The audience last night filled all the seats. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. John Hall and the Rev. Dr. Beckley. The music was under the direction of J. H. Burke, and "God Be with You till We Meet Again" was sung. Tears rolled down many cheeks during the singing of this hymn.

Before the sermon Mr. Moody made reference to his work in this city, and said it was to be continued by the Rev. A. C. Dixon on Sundays through the Summer.

"When I came here," stated Mr. Moody, "I was told that I would be disappointed, as the people took no interest in the Gospel. I was called an old fossil, and it was said that my philosophy was 100 years old. If it was not 6,000 years old I would throw it in the sea. This meeting convinces me that the old Gospel is as popular as ever in the city."

#### The Compassion of Christ.

He read Matthew xiv., 14, basing on it a discourse on "The Compassion of Christ." He gave the story of the leper as an example of Christ's love for the afflicted. He said: "The leprosy of sin destroys both soul and body. If any one here who has the leprosy of sin and will go straight to Christ to-night, He will forgive your sins, restore you with joy to salvation, and make you whole, if you will come to Him. If a man has the leprosy of sin and won't give it up he must suffer all the consequences.

"I want to say to you," he said, "to make it your business to bring your sons and daughters to Christ. There is something besides buying bonds, selling them, and getting gain for to hand to our children. Get your children into the Kingdom of God.

"If you have gone to the Church, and the Church has failed you, go to the Son of God Himself. If you have been a slave to sin, wounded, crushed, and bruised, and think that no one cares for you, I tell you the Lord Jesus Christ is the same as He was on this earth. He is the poor man's friend."

Dr. Hall said a few words at the end of the sermon. "God has called to you in these meetings," he said, "and what response are you making? If any of you have heard this call in the intellect and kept the heart closed against it, the heart will become harder and harder, and your guilt will become greatly increased and the spirit driven away from you."

Mr. Moody will speak in Philadelphia to-night, and then travel to Cincinnati, to engage in a series of revival meetings in that city.

# BAKERS DISLIKE CARTOONS.

## So They Got Their Union to Indorse the Ellsworth Bill.

The bakers who are boycotting Mrs. Freitag of 1,634 Second Avenue because she refused to take back a baker whom she had discharged are very angry at the cartoons that have been published about them. They said with much earnestness that there is nothing to laugh at in the strike and boycott, and that it is an outrage to parade them before the public in ridiculous attitudes.

So they complained to International Bakers' Union No. 92 and asked for redress. The wisest officer of the union suggested as the most feasible plan an indorsement of Senator Ellsworth's bill prohibiting the publication of caricatures and cartoons of decent people without their consent.

"But if they caricature us as a group without giving our names?" asked a striker.

"Das macht nicats aus. When the bill becomes a law it will be all the same," replied the sage.

So the union indorsed the bill, and yesterday the matter came up before the Central Labor Union, but it was laid over on account of a rush of business.

"Why should we have ourselves caricatured as if we were public property," remarked one of the bakers' delegates.

"Well, you go before the public as representatives of your union," replied a delegate of another union.

"But we are not politicians, nor a Lexow investigating committee, nor are we looking for office," said the bakers' delegate. "We're only boycotting a boss that defies our union."

# THE PICKPOCKET'S MISTAKE.

## He Tried to Rob a Policeman and Got Locked Up.

Policeman James Keane of the Leonard Street Station last night was on his way to meet his wife, who was visiting friends on Thirty-seventh Street, near First Avenue. He went up town on a Sixth Avenue car, and at Thirty-fourth Street transferred to an eastbound car. There was a large crowd waiting and the car was filled. Keane boarded the car and took a position on the back platform, leaning against the dashboard. Soon after he boarded the car, a tall, well-dressed man took a place on one side of the policeman. On the other side a man considerably smaller than Keane ranged alongside him.

The car had not proceeded very far when Keane felt a suspicious tugging at the front of his overcoat. Presently he felt a hand unbutton his undercoat. The policeman made a grab for the man's hand, and succeeded in catching it just as the fellow was about to extract his watch. The big man saw Keane's action, and, raising a heavy cane, struck the policeman a stinging blow across the wrist.

In the excitement which followed the little fellow was thrown over the dashboard into the street. He gathered himself up and made a dash toward Fifth Avenue. Keane jumped off the car and gave chase. At the corner of Fifth Avenue the pursued man turned south, with Keane close at his heels. The pair sped down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-second Street, where the little man darted into a hallway. When Keane reached the place his man was standing in the hallway, affecting an unconcerned manner. The policeman promptly placed him under arrest. The prisoner pleaded to be let off, and offered his captor a very fine diamond ring to let him go.

Keane took his prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he described himself as George Archer, twenty-one years old, of 332 West Thirty-sixth Street. He said he was a printer. Archer denied that he had made any attempt to rob the policeman of his watch. The big man escaped, but the police have a good description of him, and think they will have no trouble in catching him.

# FOR THE TWENTY PRIZE MATCH

## Scores Made on the Twenty-second Regiment's Rifle Range.

The second competition in the Twenty Prize match for non-winners was held at the Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges Saturday night.

The conditions are: Open to all members of the rifle club who have never won a prize in any previous match; five shots standing and five shots prone; number of entries unlimited; at the close of the third competition, (next Saturday,) the men having the twenty highest scores to receive prizes.

The leader up to date is Private W. H. Weeks, Company G, with a total of 45 out of a possible 50.

The twenty leading scores are:

| | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Private W. H. Weeks, Co. G. | 21 | 24 | 45 |
| Private F. G. Roberts, Co. I. | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| Private V. B. Deplerris, Co. H. | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Private E. L. Purdy, H. Corps. | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| Corp. G. W. Heinig, Co. A. | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| Private E. A. Pratt, Co. H. | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| Corp. W. E. Cheevers, Co. H. | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| Corp. W. J. Corrigan, Co. G. | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Private J. J. Dean, Co. H. | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| Private W. J. Turner, Co. A. | 20 | 19 | 39 |
| Corp. W. E. Cairnes, Co. I. | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| Private A. Hoffheimer, Co. H. | 17 | 22 | 39 |
| Private J. P. Corrigan, Co. I. | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Private M. B. Mendell, Co. I. | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| Sergt. N. B. Doubleday, Co. E. | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Private T. J. Steen, Co. E. | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Private C. H. Weeks, Co. H. | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Private F. D. Wendel, Co. H. | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| Corp. H. M. Grotta. | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Private W. Hahn, Co. H. | 14 | 22 | 36 |

### MONEY FOR CORNELL CREW.

#### The Alumni at Their Dinner Raised $2,300 for Expenses.

At the dinner of the Cornell University Club at the Hotel Waldorf on Saturday night, the closing incident, after midnight, was striking. Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in a speech devoted to athletic sports at Cornell, made a statement concerning the present condition and future financial needs of the crews which will race during the coming season.

"Tell us what you want," shouted an alumnus in the middle of the professor's speech, "and we'll raise it."

Prof. Wheeler stated that $1,200 would be required for new boats and $1,600 for other purposes. After his speech was concluded, Dr. Louis L. Seaman rose and offered to be one of ten men to make up the sum of $1,200. Within five minutes the other nine men came forward, among them Joseph C. Hendrix, Otto M. Eidlitz, William J. Youngs, Col. Henry W. Sackett, and Henry R. Ickelheimer.

It was then proposed that the hat be passed for a fund toward making up the further sum of $1,600. Responses of $100 each came from George Bliss, Col. Charles S. Francis, Gen. A. S. Barnes, and others, with smaller sums making up $1,100, or a total for the night of $2,300.

#### New Yorkers Win at Hockey.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—An interesting and exciting hockey game was played at the North Avenue Ice Palace last night between the teams of the St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York and the Maryland Athletic Club of this city. The New Yorkers won by a score of 2 goals to 0, but were forced to play excellent hockey to secure the victory.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Attractive Novelties.
Nest Tables, $10.00.

# JUBILEE DAY AT CALVARY

## The Rev. Dr. MacArthur's Church Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary with Three Special Services.

## GREAT OCCASION FOR BAPTISTS

### The Pastor Shows the Wonderful Prosperity of the Denomination and Points Out the Reasons—Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn and Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia Make Addresses.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Calvary Baptist Church was celebrated yesterday with three special services, morning, afternoon, and evening. The church was crowded at each service, and special musical numbers were sung by the choir.

The morning services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur D. D., assisted by the Rev. John B. Calvert, D. D., and Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D.

Wendell C. Phillips, M. D., presided at the afternoon service, at which L. A. Gould, Deacon of the church, gave a brief history of the Sunday school, and remarks were made by William M. Isaacs and T. C. Aldrich. In the evening the pastor presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn.

The principal address was delivered at the morning service by Dr. MacArthur in the form of a historical sermon, dwelling upon the development of the Baptist Church in America. Dr. MacArthur said in part:

"When Calvary Baptist Church was organized, in 1847, the population of the United States was 20,000,000, and of this number 660,000 were Baptists, in one sense or the other. To-day, with a population of 67,000,000, the States hold 4,000,000 of confessed Baptists in communion with the Church, and with those adherents, who are not regular members of any Church, and yet profess the faith, the number will exceed 12,000,000. This means that of the entire community, one-sixth are Baptists, and where the proportion was one Baptist to every thirty inhabitants, it is now one to every seventeen and a half. I have made great effort to obtain these figures, because I wanted to give them to you correctly.

#### The Baptists' Marvelous Increase.

"This marvelous increase is not due to immigration, as in the case of other Churches, but is an increase right at home. But this growth, so far as Baptists are concerned, is not proportionately as great in the City of New York as in the rest of the country.

"In twenty years the Church has doubled the number of its ministers, showing a gain of 100,000 ministers and 1,000 churches. On every side the Church shows good moral and physical health. Some evangelists have sent up the pessimistic cry that the Church is decadent, and the pulpit, too, but nobody is more in error about the real state of affairs than these Jeremiahs. The world is waxing better day by day, and there never was a time when it was a better world to live in and to be saved in.

"Of course, we have not the revivals of fifty years ago. We will never see them again, and the Church is better without them. Every Sunday is a Pentecost now, for the moral instincts of the people have reached a higher standard to-day, owing to the work of the churches. There is less immorality in every way.

"Fifty years ago churches and colleges were endowed by lotteries, and I can cite one instance where a college President, a Doctor of Divinity, endowed a college with $300,000 made in a lottery, in which he made $600,000 for himself. The gifts to the Church in 1896 were $5,000,000 more than in 1895.

"The 'good old times' are flights of the imagination. Nearly all students are professed Christians, and in every walk of life there is less of general infidelity, and that which remains is less defiant than it was fifty years ago.

"Let no man's heart fail him because of recent discussions as to the Bible, God will take care of His book. But rather let us cry, with Browning, 'God's in His heavens, all's right with the world.'"

#### Dr. Cuyler's Address.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the venerable pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, delivered the first address in the evening. After stating that, although suffering with a severe cold, he could not forego the pleasure of being present on so joyous an occasion, Dr. Cuyler said:

"First of all I congratulate you that you are Baptists. You may point to the man who wrote the next best book to the Bible, Bunyan, and say 'he was a Baptist.' You may point to the greatest of all preachers, Spurgeon, and say 'he was a Baptist,' and you may go on through a long list of glorious names, down to the silver-tongued Gillette and your own Dr. MacArthur.

"I congratulate this congregation on its growth and success and for having a church, not for rich sinners alone, but for poor sinners as well.

"There are two kinds of millionaires. Those who have made their money by descending into the veriest cesspools, and those who have made their money by honorable and upright means. God has enriched Calvary Church with many of the latter, who see God's image on every dollar.

"I hold it the duty of every rich church to have one or more chapels for those poor creatures who are outcasts of society, and it should be the duty of every good Christian to lend his personal service and encouragement. Personal contact should be the rule. Every one should devote some time to personal contact with these poor creatures, and seek, by kindly encouragement, to wean them from their evil way.

"I congratulate you for having preserved the simplicity of the ritual. There is a tendency to aestheticism, which resembles very much the fastening of a peacock feather to the tail of a good, motherly hen. The hen has a homely beauty of her own, which would not be improved by the addition of a peacock feather, however long and gaudy it may be.

"I congratulate you that in an age of destructive criticism you have adhered unwaveringly to the word of God as written in this Bible. Christianity has got to sink or swim, survive or perish, by that blessed Book. Be assured of this: God will not give us another.

"In closing I wish to say to you, my dear friend and brother, pastor of this church, when the time comes to answer the last call—may that day be far distant—the greatest praise that can be bestowed upon you is one line, one single line, that will show the great work you have done, the great good you have accomplished; the line on your tombstone, 'Robert Stuart MacArthur, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.'"

Dr. Boardman had for his theme, "The Educational Work of the Church," but dwelt upon that subject only a short time. He said:

"There are seventy educational institutions North and South, among them such colleges of national importance as the one at Rochester, Vassar College, the University of Chicago, and Temple University of Philadelphia. In addition there are the many women's societies and kindred organizations, working infinite good.

#### Trend of Christian Thought.

"It was my intention to enlarge upon this subject, but I have been asked to indicate the trend of denominational thought in the last fifty years, and I gladly comply, provided I may emphasize Christian, and not alone denominational thought.

"In the last fifty years the governing of men, of society, has been the trend of Christian thought. The trend is toward God by the way of man. The test of Divine Sonship is Human Brotherhood, and the reverse is true as well. The trend has been from ecclesiasticism to behavior, from benevolence, or wishing well, to beneficence, or doing well; from the letter to the spirit, from sectarianism to catholicity.

"If this were a Presbyterian meeting I should study long and carefully for words of admiration for Presbyterianism.

"We are passing from monasticism to society from mere scholasticism to education. There is a tendency toward edification, and that means building up, not [illegible]oying. We are getting out of selfhood [illegible]ruism, regard for others.

"The trend has been from men to man, [illegible] nations to mankind, to one great nation of mankind. This is a Christian age, in the pre-eminent sense, the Christly age, taking its features from Jesus Christ, who is our King. So we talk less about the Church and more about the kingdom of God. The truth lies all along the way from episcopacy to the simple Quaker worship, it lies all the way along the path of every man."

# THE RULER OF THE NATION.

## A SERVICE IN COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

### The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus Talks to the Continental Guards About the Country's Presidents.

An anniversary service, commemorating Washington's Birthday, was held in the Church of the Holy Apostles last night under the auspices of the Washington Continental Guards. The church was liberally decorated with flags, and members of the Guards in full uniform occupied seats in the audience.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton of Weston, Conn., who is a grandson of Alexander Hamilton of Revolutionary fame. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus, rector of St. Ann's Church, and the Rev. Dr. L. Humphreys Gurteen assisted. The Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles and Chaplain of the Continental Guards, preached from the text: "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

The sermon was in part as follows:

"David here describes the character of the man who would be a successful ruler of a people. Two elements constitute such a character—rectitude and piety. He must be a man who discharges his human obligations on the one side, a man of purity, of honesty, of equity, and a man who, on the other side, possesses religious feeling and has a supreme regard in everything to the divine will and pleasure. Thus are we presented with the ideal ruler.

"It is a sacred and invaluable heritage that Washington has bequeathed to us. How are we using and preserving this trust of independence and self-government? Never, perhaps, in our history have such perils confronted us as now. The civil war threatened dismemberment, but the Union was preserved. The line of battle was clearly drawn. But now we have to deal with difficulties and dangers that infiltrate all our social life—the questions of capital and labor, wealth and poverty, sound money and cheap. The issues are so serious that they have not only paralyzed trade, but the very hearts of all true citizens.

"Comparisons of Administration are invidious. Still, honor to whom honor is due. The retiring President may well claim the gratitude of the Nation for preservation from financial disaster, from the evils of war with foreign nations, and for the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration in the interests of universal peace. But the spirit of the true American and of every lover of liberty is sympathetic. At the cry of the oppressed that spirit awakes from its long slumber and with all its old-time valor. Our hearts are to-day with Cuba and with Crete, with the Greece of King George, of Marco Bozzaris, and all the heroes of her classic story. When a cause is unjust, then may we well withhold our hand, but when justice cries aloud for help, then should every sword leap from its scabbard, every bayonet be fixed, and the charge sounded to the rescue. There is such a thing as peace without honor, a surrender to convenience that is ignoble.

"But we turn in a larger hope to the incoming President, whose inauguration is at hand. The situation which he faces is grave, it is interlaced with difficulties, but under the guidance of his strong and steady hand order will come out of chaos, and there will be light. And his advent at this time is auspicious of better things. The people believe it, and they will not be disappointed. Prosperity will come, not by empirical methods, not by human strength and wisdom, but by following in the way of experience, and by invoking that spirit of grace which alone can govern the unruly wills and affections of sinful men."

# RED HOOK'S CONTROVERSY.

## The Rev. J. R. Lambert Will Not Send His Daughter to School.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 28.—The village of Red Hook is stirred up by a bitter quarrel between the Rev. J. R. Lambert and D. C. Lehman, Principal of the Union Free School.

Mr. Lambert refuses to send his nine-year-old daughter to the public school because he objects to Mr. Lehman as Principal. The School Board sustains the teacher, and has been threatening to prosecute Mr. Lambert under the Compulsory Education act. The latter says he has had competent teachers in charge of his daughter's education, but he fails to satisfy the board that he has complied with the law.

The clergyman has been challenged to make specific charges against Principal Lehman, but will not do so. The community has taken sides in the controversy, and much bad feeling has developed.

# BETHANY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

## Dedicatory Services and Those Who Took Part in the Ceremonies.

The new Bethany Lutheran Church on Teasdale Place, near Third Avenue, which was recently completed, was dedicated yesterday with elaborate ceremonies.

The morning services consisted of hymns, the Introit, the Collect, the Epistle, the Gospel, and the Creed. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. H. H. Weber.

The afternoon services consisted of song, with Scriptural readings, prayer, and addresses by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D.; the Rev. G. U. Wenner, D. D.; Charles A. Schieren, George H. Beyer, A. J. D. Wedemeyer, and Frederick H. Wefer.

The evening service began with the singing of the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God," followed by the reading of the one hundred and fifteenth psalm. The charge to the congregation was made by the Rev. A. Stewart Hartmann, D. D. The Rev. John J. Young delivered the charge to the pastor, the Rev. J. Frederick W. Kitmeyer, whose installation followed. The services closed with the canticle "Nunc Dimittis," the Lord's Prayer, and the collects.

The officers of the church are as follows: Elders—C. F. Goeller, D. Horstmann, and Louis A. Schneider; Deacons—Louis Bachmann, William Bachmann, and Alfred Brosemann, E. F. Delke, F. S. Langhirt, and Fred. H. Wefer.

# FLY CASTING TOURNAMENT.

## Novel Feature for the Coming Indoor Sportsmen's Exhibit.

The third annual sportsmen's exhibition, March 13th to 20th, at Madison Square Garden, will show many novelties, but none more unique than its indoor fly-casting tournament, the first ever held. The committee in charge of this feature comprises fishermen who have made and revised rules until they have developed laws. The committee consists of P. Cooper Hewitt, Chairman; William C. Harris, Secretary; James L. Breese, H. C. De Rham, Edwin Clark Kent, Robert B. Lawrence, William Kent, Charles Bryan, Frederick Engle, C. G. Levison, J. G. Heckscher, Nathaniel S. Smith, H. W. De Forest, William B. Williams, P. Lorillard, Jr., and W. R. Garrison.

The contestants will find the conditions attendant upon this match unusual. There is no danger of any interference by sun, rain, or wind, as roof and walls will insure against that. The fly fishermen will cast over the surface of an artificial lake, so that their flies will reach the waters as they would if really fishing in a forest pool. For long casts the contest will be made difficult by semi-submerged branches of trees in the water and bushes irregularly disposed about the water's edge.

There will be eleven different cont

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. STEWART & CO.

## CARPETS

Seven Hundred and Fifty Styles of Carpets are here at your command to-day. Exclusive of Carpet Rugs.

Such facts tell our plans. You are not invited to trifling and meagre displays.

We command absolutely and exclusively many of the best patterns of the best Carpet makers. Therefore, you cannot know the retail market if you fail to see our stock.

New designs and late colorings; advance styles of the Spring season are ready. It is a pleasure to show them to all comers.

We have a large selection of excellent Carpets for sale as bargains. Among them:

*First*—Excellent patterns. Best grade Wiltons, of the $2.25 and $2.50 qualities that will be sold at $1.50.

*Second*—Numerous patterns high grade Axminsters, all recent styles, of the $1.75 grade, that will be sold at $1.25.

*Curtains and Draperies*

Each day our Upholstery stock grows richer. Not a person having any interest in household decoration can afford to ignore this stock or its prices.

To-day's story is of Lace Curtain bargains and rich hangings.

*First*—200 pairs Scotch Lace Curtains—Nottingham make. They are in Brussels and Honiton effects, white and ecru. The price is $1.25, reduced from $1.75. Admirable for hotels, bedrooms, Summer cottages or any apartment requiring simple and economical draperies.

*Second*—75 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, patterns ornate or simple, but all very effective. The price is $3.75, reduced from $5 and $5.25.

*Third*—Large and splendid lots of Lace Curtains, just secured by an exceptional bargain. Patterns are Marie Antoinette, in white; Arab in ecru, and Renaissance in ivory white. Prices vary from $15 to $95, and the same sorts are fifty per cent. higher in all regular stocks.

Bargains in Heavy Curtains are also current:

*First*—Shella Silk Curtains, 7 plain colorings, at $15, regular $25.

*Second*—Embossed Chenille Curtains, 5 colorings, with self figures, at $7.50, regular $10.50.

Only careful observers know the beauty of the novel draperies, and the cheapness of some.

Beautiful French Cotton Damasks, very dainty Louis XIV. patterns and colorings, at 50c a yd. Woven not printed.

Elegant, heavy and rich Antique Tapestries at $1.85, others in Heraldic designs $1.75, and very rich silk-faced Livonia Tapestries at $6.50, are among the late comers.

**Second floor.**

**FRENCH FRUITS**

A moderate quantity just received. Variously assorted—pears, apricots, cherries, figs, limes. Boxes containing 5 lbs., $1.50. A quick demand follows each offering, and the present stock will not last very long. In the Candy Store.

**Basement.**

**IN THE BOOK STORE**

Good Books at bargain prices. All of them are cloth bound, and well printed on good paper.

De Novo Series, 58 titles, 18c; by mail, 25c.
Astor Library, 64 titles, 25c; by mail, 37c.
Lotus Classics, 26 titles, 30c; by mail, 38c.
Estutcheon Series, 24 titles, 50c; by mail, 65c.
Exquisite Series, 43 titles; 50c; by mail, 59c.
Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists. Portraits, 3 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, $7.50; our price, $2.75.
British Letters, illustrative of character and social life, edited by E. Mason, 3 vols., gilt tops, $4.50; our price, $1.60.
Humorous Masterpieces from American Literature, edited by E. Mason, 3 vols., gilt tops, $4.50; our price, $2.25.
Memoirs of a Protestant, translated by Oliver Goldsmith, and edited by Austin Dobson, 2 vols., 12mo, uncut edges, $2.75; our price 75c.
Iola, the Senator's Daughter. By M. L. Hillhouse, 12mo, $1.25; our price 25c.
Master Wilberforce. By Rita, 12mo, $1; our price 15c.
Cause and Effect. By Ellinor Merion, 16mo, $1; our price 18c.
An Altar of Earth. By Thymol Monk, 16mo, $1; our price, 18c.
Winter Sketches from the Saddle. By John Codman, 16mo, $1; our price 18c.
A Princess of the Gutter. By L. T. Meade, 12mo, $1.25; our price, 25c.
Sentimental Studies and a Set of Village Tales. By H. Crackenthorpe, 12mo, $1; our price 18c.

**Ninth street.**

## BABY CARRIAGES

Over 100 styles of wagons for babies here—many exclusive designs. Plain and fancy. Wood and wire wheels—some of them have rubber tires. Upholstered in silk plush, corduroy, cretonne and damask. Prices $4 to $28.

Extra parasols for carriages, 50c to $2.50. Lace covers 40c to $3.

**Basement.**

**FURNITURE**

Evidence of the service to the retail buyer created by the united purchasing power of two great outlets appears in our command of prices as well as styles.

All through February a procession of splendid Furniture has been passing in and out of this Store. Bargain prices have set and kept the pace. To-day Hat Racks join the movement.

QUARTERED OAK HAT RACKS

Box base, 18 in. wide, 6 ft. high, brass hooks and fancy shaped French beveled mirror 9x14 in., $7.50.
Box base, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, French beveled mirror 12x16 in., $12.50.
Box base, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, French bevel mirror 20x24 in., $16.
Box base, 3 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, French beveled mirror 24x30 in., $19.
Box base, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, fancy French bevel plate mirror, 18x24 in., $20.

**Fourth floor.**

**NOVELTY DRESS GOODS**

They hold a reception in the Rotunda daily. Never before were so many elegant Novelty Fabrics disclosed so early in the season. Fashions born in Paris grow up here.

Black Grenadines, Persian moire background, $4 yd.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Brocades, two-toned, $2.75 yd.
Black iron frame Grenadines, woven figured colored silk backgrounds, $3, $3.50 yd.
Handsome silk-and-wool Plaid Barege, $3 yd.
Fancy two-colored silk-and-wool Grenadine, $2.50 yd.
Silk figured Dentelle Etamine, in solid colors, $2.50 yd.
Lace Canvas, solid colors, $2.75 yd.
Figured Canvas, solid colors, $1.75 yd.
French Cheviot Etamine, solid colors, $1.50 a yd.
Rope twist Canvas, solid colors, $1.50 yd.
Embroidered silk dot Barege, $2, $2.50 yd.

**The Rotunda.**

**NEW SILKS**

The Silk show in the Rotunda commands an audience of admirers daily. And not a week-day passes without some new silk being added to the collection.

Among the favorites are the Habutai and Damasse Taffeta in evening shades—pink, blue, Nile, lilac, yellow, cream and white—Habutai at 65c and 75c a yard. Damasse Taffeta 75c a yd. The designs are very effective for blouse waists.

Then the Glace Taffetas in a variety of colors, at 75c a yard, have hosts of admirers. They make a very pretty ground for a grenadine skirt.

Black Broche India Silks are commencing to claim attention. They are great favorites for Summer wear. They wear well, drape well, and always look well. A variety of designs from a pin dot to pineapple size patterns. In three qualities, 65c, 85c and $1 a yard.

**Rotunda.**

**BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES**

Four styles—over 1,200 pairs—have received marching orders. Prices are set for a quick-step. All spring heels; every size and width. New shapes—worthy Shoes.

Lot 1—Chrome tanned kidskin, *bright finish*, patent leather tips. Buttoned.
Lot 2—Chrome tanned kidskin, *dull finish*, patent leather tips. Buttoned.
Lot 3—Chrome tanned kidskin, *dull finish*, kidskin tips. Buttoned.
Lot 4—Chrome tanned kidskin, *dull finish*, kidskin tips. Laced.

All have oak tanned leather soles. Made for service and comfort.

Sizes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2,
ONE DOLLAR.
Sizes 11 to 2,
ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS.
Sizes 2 1-2 to 6,
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

**Second floor, Tenth street.**

**SILVER PLATED WARE**

None the less good for being offered at prices that were never so little for similar ware. The trade-marks guartee the quality.

Sugar and Creams, repousse, gilt lined, quadruple plated, $1.90 a pair.
Crumb Sets, quadruple plated, satin finish, engraved, $1.50 a set.
Silver plated salt and pepper shakers, 10c each.
6 nut picks and nut crack in case, $1.

## JOHN WANAMAKER,

Successor to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.


**Passaic Boat Club Loses by Fire.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Passaic Boat Club's house, on the Passaic River, this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $5,000. All but one of the club shells were saved.

**Many Visited the Aquarium.**

The bright weather yesterday drew crowds to the Aquarium in Battery Park. Nearly 10,000 persons looked at the fishes between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and many were still at the entrance at the hour of closing.

# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## GERMAN LABOR TOO CHEAP.

**British Clerks and Employers Ruined by Sharp Competition.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The German question in England bears a decided resemblance to the Chinese question in California. The British clerk and the British manufacturer find that they are ruined by cheap German labor, and they don't seem to like it. Lord Rosebery's recent speech has almost raised the German question to the dignity of a great national problem, and the difficulty of solving it satisfactorily to the British mind will increase year by year.

The trouble originally began with the North German Lloyd steamers that touch at Southampton. At first the sturdy Briton, holding that any man who goes to sea in charge of a mere foreigner takes his life in his hands, declined to patronize the German boats. But in time the Briton found out that these boats ran with such regularity that "a man could set his blooming watch by 'em," as a Portsmouth coastguard recently informed me. It was discovered that the North German Lloyd boats were splendid vessels—for were not most of them built in English or Scotch yards?—that they were handled by thorough seamen, and that they carried their passengers swiftly, safely, and comfortably.

Presently the German employes of the great steamship company also made a discovery of their own, which they imparted to their fellow-countrymen. This was that intelligent young Germans, who could speak English, were sure of employ in England. Presently German clerks and German waiters poured in an endless procession into London and all the great English towns. Business men discovered that a German who could write German, English, and frequently also French; who was hard-working, sober, and intelligent, and never shared his interest in his business with an interest in the theatre and the race course, was an extremely desirable variety of clerk, especially as to his other virtues he united that of accepting lower wages than an Englishman would accept. The hotel keeper and the restaurant keeper found that a polyglot German waiter, who knew his business far better than the average English waiter, was an unalloyed blessing. To-day the restaurants and hotels in London, with a few exceptions, are served by German waiters, and even the chambermaids speak with an accent that betrays their German origin. Unless something can be done to stem this tide of German immigration, the day is not far distant when such a thing as an English clerk or an English waiter will be as rare in London as English clerks and waiters are to-day in Germany.

Then the German manufacturers took a hand in the game. They undertook to compete even with the British ironworkers, and, sad to say, they beat them on their own ground. German ships and German engines, German razors and German rat traps, German wooden and earthen articles of all sorts began to rival English manufactures in popularity. In vain did the English law require that things made in Germany should bear the label "Made in Germany." This was meant as a warning to the patriotic Briton to avoid such things and to patronize British labor. But the Briton did nothing of the sort. It was not in vain that he had been educated in the Cobden doctrine that a man should buy in the cheapest market. If an article made in Germany is good and cheap, he buys it with alacrity, and salves his conscience by remarking to his neighbors that "this German competition is going to be the ruin of our manufacturers." And it really looks very much as if the remark were true.

Lord Rosebery and other eminent men may join the press in crying out against the German competition, but, in the words of Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" Germans cannot be forbidden to enter free England, and free Englishmen cannot be forbidden to employ cheap German labor. A protective duty would certainly keep out German goods, but how can England abandon free trade, by which she has, or at any rate believes she has, grown rich? An agitation against German competition might possibly be welcomed by the Radicals as a substitute for that dismal failure, the agitation against the House of Lords, but its only practical effect would be to induce the small boy to throw an occasional stone at the German clerk. There does not seem to be any solution of the problem, but if the English are really ruined by cheap German labor, they will perhaps perceive that the Californians were not altogether inexcusable for their dread of cheap Chinese labor.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Feb. 16, 1897.

## ANOTHER DEFENSE OF JONAH.

**Jews and Christians Regard the Story of the Whale as Canonical.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

In your issue of the 22d inst. there appeared a letter under the heading "Jonah in the Oxford Bible," signed by "A. E. G.," written in defense of Dr. Lyman Abbott, and censuring those who differ with the latter, which contains a serious misstatement, and one so well calculated to mislead that I request space in your columns to correct it.

The writer of the communication says that the Oxford Teachers' Bible regards the story of Jonah as "an allegory, the materials for the narrative being derived from the symbolical language employed by the earlier prophets," and further states that there is nothing in them "to prove that our Lord regarded the narrative as literal fact." The writer adds if he (Dr. Abbott) is an infidel, then the Teachers' Bible is an infidel publication.

I have in my possession an Oxford Bible (Sunday School Teachers' edition) similar to that in common use in this country and in England, and, instead of making the statement attributed to it by "A. E. G.," it says, under the heading "Notes on Jonah," "The genuineness of the book is proved by the character of the language and the archaic idioms which pervade it; and the second chapter shows the writer to be imbued with a knowledge of the Psalms, which he adapts to his own needs, but does not quote. It is also corroborated by the accuracy of its historical and geographical details and by our Lord's own affirmation of its truth and of its typical significance. But some German critics who disbelieve in miracles regard it as fabulous or parabolic, and ascribe its composition to the time of Josiah. It has, however, been regarded as canonical both by Jews and Christians, and is ranked among the prophetical books, because of its typical reference to the resurrection."

The foregoing is so at variance with the statement contained in the letter of your correspondent that I deemed it of sufficient importance to quote at length, for the benefit of many who would otherwise, perhaps, be in ignorance of the facts.

H. M. EARLE.

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 23, 1897.


**Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.** Choice remnants and Rug Bargains are unequaled. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.


## A MASKED BURGLAR'S WORK.

**The Second Crime Imputed to the Same Man.**

The highwayman who robbed Miss Nellie Mooney of 907 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Boston Avenue last Saturday evening, is believed to have attempted to rob Mrs. Emily Richardson in her house, at 864 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, early yesterday morning.

The man was masked and obtained admittance to the house when Mrs. Richardson opened the door. He presented a pistol to her head and demanded her money. The woman screamed and fell in a faint, and in the excitement caused by the noise the man escaped. The police have no trace of him.

## MINE MANAGERS OBJECT.

**They Decline to Submit the Leadville Trouble to Arbitration.**

DENVER, Col., Feb. 28.—The suggestions contained in the report of the Investigating Committee that the strike of the Leadville miners be submitted to arbitration will not be heeded by the mine managers. Several of them are emphatic in their declaration that they will pay no attention to the suggestions.

The managers say that after the committee has found the union guilty of the purchase of rifles, of deeds of violence, of attacking the Coronado and Emmett Mines and of ordering the strike without proper notice to the employers, it is absurd to ask that the managers arbitrate or otherwise counsel with them now.

They say they need no men and have no occasion at this time to talk about a schedule of wages with one body of men when another body is at work for them at wages satisfactory to both parties.

## KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

**A New Method of Enrollment Adopted—Plans for Harmony.**

The Committee of Thirty-two, appointed by James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, met in the Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, Saturday night and organized. The committee, under the new plan of procedure, was appointed to effect an enrollment of all the Democrats in Kings County, and to bring about harmony among all of the warring factions.

James D. Bell presided. Bernard J. York was chosen Chairman of the committee, and Thomas F. Farrell, Secretary. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Chairman be empowered to appoint a subcommittee of seven to examine into and report what change will be necessary in the constitution to provide for an Assembly district basis.

The Chair was also empowered to appoint a Committee on Enrollment in each district. It was also decided to make up the enrollment according to streets, and not alphabetically, as is done in the registry books. The committee will meet again on March 12.

**Passengers from Europe.**

The American Line steamship New York arrived yesterday from Southampton twenty-four hours late, owing to rough weather. Capt. Passow reported violent squalls and heavy head seas throughout the voyage, and the loss of the bobstay. Among the New York's passengers were O. Hoffman Burrows, P. W. Dorsey, Col. C. P. Eagan, United States Army, and Mrs. Eagan; F. B. Field, Capt. J. L. Killiner, Mr. Maplesan, Baron Hegman, Herman Plaut, and John H. Terry.

On the Cunard Line steamship Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were James D. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Allen, Col. A. D. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hunt, T. M. McLeod, W. H. Parsons, C. H. Maxwell-Trayner, British Vice Consul at New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. White, Archibald Wright, and C. W. Bull.

**Against Printing in Prisons.**

A circular has been issued by C. F. Williams, W. H. Johnson, and Max Kurth, a committee of the Albany Typothetae, stating that it is the intention of the prison authorities to employ convict labor in supplying printing for county and town offices, including blank books, official ballots, and ultimately to print all State reports, and urging that every effort be made to secure the passage of a bill, introduced by Mr. Hughes in the Assembly and by Mr. Wieman in the Senate, in relation to printing in penal institutions in the State. Attention is also called to another bill, introduced by Mr. Baker of Clinton, which proposes "the manufacture of certain schoolbooks by the use of convict labor."

**Stole the Doctor's Horse.**

Dr. Thomas O'Callaghan of Second and Erie Streets, Jersey City, left his horse and wagon in front of his door yesterday. James Tully, one of the "Red Tiger" gang, jumped into the wagon and drove off. As he was passing Tenth and Erie Streets Officer Feehan recognized him, and ordered him to stop. He drove on, but afterward drove back through Hamilton Park and defied Feehan to stop him. Headquarters was notified, and a general alarm was sent out. Tully was arrested in Tonnele Avenue. He said he had no intention of stealing the horse. He merely wanted a ride.

**Homeless Boy Sheltered.**

William Enderson, fourteen years old, was found asleep in a hallway on Ninth Street, Jersey City, yesterday. He was taken to Police Headquarters. He said that his father, who was a railroad engineer, died several years ago. His mother went to Paterson, where she worked in a silk mill until a year ago, when she died. The lad said he also worked in the mill, but was thrown out of work by the recent strike. He returned to Jersey City, where he was born, hoping to find friends, but those he knew had all moved away. The police found his story true, and he will be provided with work and a home.

**Amherst Alumni Reunion Dinner.**

The annual banquet and reunion of the Amherst Alumni Association of New York will be held at the Hotel Savoy to-morrow evening. President Merrill E. Gates will be the guest of the evening, and will give an address on college topics. Gen. Wager Swayne of the Yale Association will share honors with President Gates, and speak for the other college alumni associations. Justice William W. Goodrich, Amherst, '52, will speak, and Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst will give an address on some recent Amherst astronomical expeditions, illustrated by over 100 stereopticon views.

**New York's Vital Statistics.**

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ended at noon Saturday there were 787 deaths in the city, of which 274 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 21; typhoid fever, 7; meningitis, 6; heart disease, 47; bronchitis, 26; pneumonia, 140; phthisis, 109; Bright's disease, 43; violence, 41; influenza, 8.

**Watch Stolen on a Street Car.**

A. L. Masury, the jeweler of 321 East Twenty-fourth Street, reported at the Central Detective Bureau yesterday that Saturday night, while he was riding on a Second Avenue car from Twenty-third to Grand Street, two men stood with him on the back platform and frequently fell against him. When he got off the car he found his gold watch and chain were missing.

**Contest of J. D. Townsend's Will.**

Notice of contest of the will of the late John D. Townsend, lawyer, has been filed in the Surrogate's office by his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie S. Darr, who lives in Gladstone, N. J. She was not mentioned in her father's will, and she alleges that he was incompetent to execute a will at the time he signed it.

**A Wife's Death Caused Suicide.**

August Grane, thirty-one years old, of 720 John Street, West Hoboken, shot himself in the head yesterday while standing in front of his home. Grief over the loss of his wife, who died six months ago, made him insane. He leaves three children, the youngest four years old.

## OPPOSED TO THE CHARTER.

**SEVERAL OBJECTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO IT.**

**Dr. Shaw Says There Should Have Been Public Discussion—Municipal Assembly of Two Houses Bad.**

The discussion by the public of the provisions of the proposed charter for the Greater New York have brought out several points of objection. Among the many citizens whose views have been given to THE NEW YORK TIMES is Dr. Albert Shaw, who, premising that the charter should have been submitted to public provision before being adopted by the commission, makes special objection to the dual house of the Municipal Assembly, to the borough system, and to the bipartisan plan of municipal control.

**DR. ALBERT SHAW.**

**Should Have Been Public Discussion—The Municipal Assembly Plan of Two Houses Bad.**

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and a recognized authority on questions of municipal government, said:

"No charter for the Greater New York should be finally enacted into law before the year 1900. The proposition to pass the act for consolidation this Winter is indefensible. Plans for the future government of the united communities can be neither efficiently drafted nor intelligently judged by the people to be governed, in the time that has been allotted for the consideration of the charter.

"A serious mistake was made when the Commissioners began their labors. The whole project for consolidation should have been opened for public discussion in the beginning. The deliberations of the Commissioners should have been made public in detail through the newspapers. No doubt if this had been done the public would have acquired a much more intelligent conception of what the charter proposes, and the Commissioners would have profited by the views of many men who have practical knowledge bearing on every branch of municipal affairs, who have not had the opportunity to be heard."

Dr. Shaw declined to discuss the proposed charter in detail until he had read the completed draft, but he condemned some of its general features in strong terms. Concerning the plan for the Municipal Assembly, he said:

**No Two Houses in the Assembly.**

"The theory of two houses in the municipal governing body has been popularly rejected. In practice, that form of government for large cities is fast becoming obsolete. The system has been demonstrated time and again to be ineffective. While we are preparing in considerable haste to adopt it in the Greater New York, Mayor Quincy, in Boston, is urgently recommending its abrogation. Why should the Greater New York be cumbered with an experiment of this sort?

"It would be as reasonable for a railroad company or a commercial house to elect two Boards of Directors, who should sit in different rooms of the same building, each to attend to the same transactions of business which engage the administrative powers of the other. A city government is a business enterprise on a large scale. The property upon which it administers comprises its streets, its parks, its public works, &c. The simpler the form of its government, and the more direct its application of the accepted rules of business, the better it must be for the people in whose interests it is controlled.

"It is true that we are entering upon a period of transformation in municipal government, the adaptation of social life in cities to new conditions; but it is not for that reason to be assumed that new principles should be invoked nor old experiments revived. On the contrary, there is the more reason to adhere to plans of known efficiency, incorporating in the new charter only those which simplify the problems of government. I cannot believe that the plan of a double Municipal Assembly will do this in the case of the Greater New York, since it has failed to do it elsewhere and is logically full of defective features."

**The Borough System.**

Dr. Shaw does not approve of the borough system as outlined in the charter, though he would not just yet state his reasons in detail. "The idea of local divisions of the government of large cities," said he, "is generally recognized as a good one, but it has not been effectively laid out in the charter. In Paris the arrondissement and in London the borough present some of the advances that would be desirable for the Greater New York to attain in this direction." In his work on "Municipal Government in Great Britain" Dr. Shaw refers to the London system, which he characterizes as the British ideal, in this language:

"Henceforth the Government of London will be that of the County Council, which will gradually absorb the authority now belonging to obscure parish authorities, and will acquire very much of the jurisdiction now and heretofore exercised directly by departments or bureaus of the Imperial Government. The full development of that Government is only a question of time. Nobody doubts what its form and principle will be. The absolute control of municipal affairs by one central elective body, representing the masses of the citizens, will be the permanent and final government of this chief of urban communities. Such is the British ideal of a perfect municipal government. All administrative and appointive power will be vested in the council. It will work through standing committees, each committee supervising some branch of business or administration, at the head of which will be a skilled executive officer appointed upon his merits."

"The bipartisan plan of department control proposed by the charter for Greater New York," said Dr. Shaw, "is unqualifiedly bad. It is merely a device for handling elections, which can be handled, as everybody knows, very much better otherwise."

**District Representation.**

With reference to the district system of representation in the Municipal Assembly, Dr. Shaw's comment on the London scheme is of interest. "The first Council, elected from fifty-seven districts, besides the city," he says, "was constituted in utter disregard of the precise residence of members. The successful candidates in the East or South London districts were in many instances prominent men, who lived in the West End. If it were the English fashion, as it is the American, to elect as representatives of a ward or district only men who lived in that ward or district for the general duties of a municipal council, the district or ward plan would be given up in whole or in part, and Councilors would be elected upon a general ticket by the whole city; for the strict ward or district plan can never result in a representative body of the best type. But nowhere in England is a residence in a ward deemed a necessary qualification. There were no saloon keepers or ward bosses in this London Council," adds Dr. Shaw. "Lord Rosebery presided as Chairman, while Sir John Lubbock served as Vice Chairman, and the distinguished reformer, the late Mr. Firth, as Deputy Chairman. The noble lords sat beside scores of plain, untitled citizens, some of whom are of as humble origin as John Burns.

"In the draft of the Greater New York charter," said Dr. Shaw, "the word 'legislation' has been persistently used, as if to indicate the belief on the part of the Commissioners that they were, in creating the Municipal Assembly, adjusting the duties and fixing the powers of a legislative body. The functions of such a body are not legislative, but administrative."

## A CHILD'S CURIOUS ARM.

**More than Enough for Two and with Three Hands.**

An unusual case of abnormal development of the right arm of a child has been brought to the notice of the physicians of the New York Polyclinic Hospital, in Thirty-fourth Street, where the child is a patient of Dr. David Goldstein. The child has in her right arm two distinct humeri, each articulating with separate glenoid fossae of the scapula; three ulnae, two radii, and three perfectly formed hands.

Abnormal growths of the bones of the body and the presence of twin or even triplet bones have been noted, but so unusual a deformity has never before occurred in this country, so far as the members of the medical staff of the Polyclinic can remember.

The child lives with her parents in Long Island City, and attends a public school there. She is about twelve years old, and her parents are very respectable people. Her name is withheld by the hospital authorities. Both father and mother are well-developed, and neither possesses the slightest deformity in their arms.

When the child was born she had an unusually thick arm and three hands. She was brought to the Polyclinic, and ever since Dr. Goldstein has watched the growth of the arm and hand bones. Dr. George R. Fowler and Dr. S. Ovmond Goldman, who are also physicians of the Polyclinic, held a consultation with Dr. Goldstein, and they considered the advisability of performing an operation. It was decided, however, that it would not be wise to do so, although it was not considered dangerous.

Each of the hands has four perfect fingers and each a perfect thumb. Not only this, but every muscle of every finger and thumb is under the control of the girl, and she can write and perform other operations with any hand. The girl has been quite sensitive regarding her deformity. She is bright and studious, but dislikes attending school because she becomes so great a curiosity among her little classmates.

Frank Martin, an expert medical photographer who is employed by the Polyclinic, has recently made some shadowgraphs of the arm, and these plainly show the existence of the distinct bones, humeri, ulnae, and radii, and the manner in which the three hands are attached to the wrist.

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229 Broadway, opp. P.O.
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Near University Place.
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Measures also taken at HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.


## ALLEGED POLICE BLACKMAIL.

**Detective Gerrity of the Charles Street Station Charged with Taking a Regular Bribe.**

Charges of blackmail were made yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court against Detective John J. Gerrity of the Charles Street Station by Thomas Jones, a prisoner charged with conducting a gaming house at 60 Downing Street.

Jones alleged that for some months past he had been paying the detective $20 a month for police "protection," that a few days ago Gerrity demanded that the sum be increased to $25, and that when he refused to pay the officer threatened to close his club.

Jones and thirteen men were arrested Saturday night by Gerrity at 60 Downing Street, and locked up on a charge of gambling. When arraigned Jones said that the place was not a gambling house, but a regularly organized club known as the "Unique Club." The detective told the court the men were gambling, and produced a dollar bill, which he had found in front of Jones when the place was raided. Jones insisted that Gerrity effected the raid through a colored men used as a "stool pigeon." Jones claimed the stool pigeon had placed the dollar bill in front of him so Gerrity could find it.

Jones gave as his excuse for paying the protection money that he did it to avoid trouble with the police. He had reported Gerrity to the Captain of the precinct, but had heard nothing further from it. Magistrate Simms held him in $500 bail for trial, but advised him to report Gerrity to Police Headquarters. The detective denied the story.

## GAS SHAKES THE SAVOY.

**An Early Morning Explosion in Fifth Avenue Caused Alarm.**

The gas escaped from the main in the street at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue early yesterday morning and caused an explosion which shook the surrounding buildings. Paving stones were thrown several feet into the air. The sidewalk in several places was also broken.

The guests in the Hotel Savoy heard the noise of the explosion and felt the big building quiver. Several of them inquired at the office what was the cause of the noise and shaking, and asked if there was any danger, but the night clerk quickly sent hall boys on the various floors to notify the guests that everything was all right.

At the Plaza the shock was also noticed, but not enough to cause any excitement. The servants in the Vanderbilt mansion on the corner opposite where the explosion occurred were considerably alarmed. Employes of the gas company were at work all day repairing the main and the street.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer

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# THE RECORD OF CONGRESS

## Two Years in Which Very Little Legislation of Importance Has Been Accomplished.

## PLENTY OF BILLS AND TALK.

### Not Much on the Statute Books, Though, to Show for It—Appropriations Were over $2,000,000,000, but None of Them for a Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Fifty-fourth Congress, which will expire at noon on Thursday, will be held remarkable principally for what it failed to accomplish. In one respect—in the number of bills and resolutions introduced—it has been a record-breaker. In the House alone over 10,400 bills and 3,100 resolutions have been introduced and referred to the various committees. Only a small fraction of these have passed the House, and fewer still have become laws.

The principal business of the Congress, aside from the passage of the appropriation bills, was done in the first session, the net results of which were the enactment into law of the bills creating the commission to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana; prohibiting prize fighting in the Territories; permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers, who served in the rebellion; making one year's residence in a Territory necessary for a divorce; incorporating the National Society of the Daughters of the Revolution; defining the penalty for interference with railway trains and persons riding thereon, and substituting salaries for fees to United States Marshals and District Attorneys.

Aside from the foregoing measures, the remaining bills, excepting the Immigration bill and the joint resolution for an international monetary conference, passed at the second session, were of no general interest. Included in these were 700 private pension bills—an unprecedented number.

**Remarkable Record in One Respect.**

In another respect the Fifty-fourth Congress has been remarkable. It has failed to pass a single bill providing for public buildings. The House calendar contains 100 bills of this class, including the Senate bill for a Custom House in New York City. Speaker Reed, however, in his determination to reduce the expenditures to the lowest limit consistent with the necessities of the Government, has set his face sternly against all legislation of this character.

Notwithstanding this circumstance, the present Congress is the third since the Government was established in which the appropriations have exceeded $1,000,000,000.

A number of important measures which were reported to the House last session, with the expectation they would receive favorable consideration during the present session, have been either defeated or are left on the calendar. The bill to settle the indebtedness to the Government of the bonded-aided railways, which was a legacy from the last session, suffered a crushing defeat in January. The substitute measure prepared by Mr. Harrison of Alabama, to adjust these claims through the medium of a Cabinet Commission was not permitted by the Committee on Rules to come before the House, thus leaving it an open question between the supporters and the opponents of the measure what its fate would have been.

In the preceding session upward of fifty resolutions bearing upon the Cuban insurrection were introduced, although but one passed the House. During the present session these Cuban resolutions introduced have been few in number.

**No Disposition to Admit Territories.**

No effort has been made in the present session to call up the bills admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to Statehood. The "sound-money" men in the House are practically a unit against the admission of any Territories which are likely to send advocates of free silver to the Senate.

Among the bills which have passed the House, but which have not been acted upon in the Senate, are the Morse bill to prevent the selling of liquor in the Capitol, the Brosius bill permitting the establishment of National banks with capital of $20,000 in towns of 4,000 inhabitants, and the Loud bill to reclassify second-class mail matter.

The Ways and Means Committee gave a series of hearings the early weeks of the session, and the remainder of the time has been occupied by the Republican members in formulating a new tariff bill. This will follow the general lines of the McKinley law of 1890, and will be reported to the House at the beginning of the extra session of the next Congress. All of the contested election cases, thirty-three in number, have been disposed of.

The work of the Senate during this session has not been heavier than usual. The number of bills introduced generally runs up above 3,000 in number, and this session the total has reached 3,732.

**Senate Talk on Foreign Affairs.**

Much of the time of the Senate has been consumed in the discussion of questions of foreign relations, and while no positive action of any kind has been taken, many columns of The Congressional Record have been filled with speeches on these topics.

Cuban resolutions have been introduced and pressed for action by the score, but beyond precipitating debate, nothing has been accomplished.

A treaty with Japan has been ratified, putting into immediate operation the clause of the treaty of commerce and navigation negotiated two years ago. The general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, after being finally considered for two weeks, went over until the next session. The Alaska boundary treaty with Great Britain has not even been considered in committee.

The Nicaragua Canal bill, which was debated for several weeks, was on the point of final passage with a comfortable majority in favor of it when the protest of the Minister representing the greater Central American republics was received.

## NO MILEAGE WILL BE PAID.

### It Is Not Provided for for Extra Sessions of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is disappointment among United States Senators recently elected, and the old ones who will be here to attend the extra session that will be called to meet March 15, on account of the failure of the law to provide them with mileage.

The law stipulates that members of Congress shall be paid mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile each way at the beginning of each regular session of Congress. There are but two regular sessions, and the disbursing officers have no authority to pay mileage for any other session. New Senators are expecting mileage when they appear to be sworn in on the 4th of March for the special session of the Senate, and quite a number of the old members who have been here for several terms, were under the impression that they were also entitled to this perquisite. No member of the Fifty-fifth Congress will be paid a dollar of mileage until the first Monday in December, when the regular session convenes.

**Mount Holyoke Centennial.**

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 28.—Mount Holyoke College celebrated to-day the centennial of the birth of Mary Lyon, the founder and for twelve years the President of Mount Holyoke Seminary. The President of the college delivered a memorial address in the Congregational Church, Holyoke. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Little of Dorchester, formerly of Chicago, preached the centennial sermon in the village church, which is also the college church.

**Dr. Parkhurst at Babylon.**

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York is staying in this village, pending his full recovery from his recent illness.

# FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendar for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—12104—Herrmann vs. Hedden. 11709—Same vs. same. 14624—Sternbach vs. Magone. 15080—Neuberger vs. Erhardt. 13721—Raymond vs. Magone. 16017—Toplitz & Schwartz vs. Erhardt. 8275—Fleitman vs. Robertson. 8304—Edelhoff vs. same. 8371—Mills vs. same. 8421—Schwetering vs. same. 8550—Attmondt vs. same. 8407—Iselin vs. same. 8549—Mills vs. same. 8952—Iselin vs. same. 9044—Fleitman vs. same. 8546—Iselin vs. same. 8763—Edelhoff vs. same. 8764—Fleitman vs. same. 9139—Same vs. same. 8702—Mills vs. same. 8987—Greef vs. same. 9025—Schwietering vs. same. 9326—Edelhoff vs. same. 9327—Schorestene vs. same. 9190—Mills vs. same.

# STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Padelford vs. Padelford. 2—Department of Buildings vs. McCaffrey. 3—Carlough vs. Carlough. 4—Smith vs. Cavinato. 5—Ohio Mining Company vs. Drake & Stratton Company. 6—Fife vs. Hotel Vendome Company. 7—Feldman vs. McGraw. 8—Matter of Board of Education, (Thirtieth Street.) 9—Matter of Board of Education, (Sheriff and Willett Streets.) 10—Matter of Hubert and Collister Streets. 11—Bierschenck & Co. vs. Osborne. 12—Matter of Haviland. 13—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Van Brunt. 14—Young vs. Kehoe. 15—Matter of Del Hoff Company. 16—Valentine vs. Foreman. 17—Aaron vs. O'Brien. 18—Goldstone vs. Foreman. 19—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. Bondy. 20—Matter of East Side Bank. 21—Holmer vs. Dressel. 22—Luttgen vs. Skinner. 23—United Growers' Company vs. Eisner. 24—Noad vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 25—Phelps vs. Donohue. 26—Cleverly vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 27—Weekes vs. La Maida. 28—Fleitman vs. Lichtenstein. 29—Abbott vs. Abbott. 30—Steers vs. Ryan. 31—Muller vs. Murray Hill Bank. 32—Bryan vs. Rae. 33—Abbotson vs. Hamilton. 34—Matter of Humphreys. 35—Browne vs. Baker. 36—Matter of King. 37—Puder vs. Puder. 38—People ex rel. Peiton vs. Fitch. 39—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 40—Lord vs. Playa De Oza Mining Company. 41—People, &c., vs. Collins. 42—Garcia vs. Lowenstein. 43—Fleming vs. Marx. 44—Gallagher vs. Wagner. 45—Bank of Metropolis vs. Law. 46—Dobbins vs. Sonneborn. 47—Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Bach. 48—Sherman vs. Dayton. 49—Kobayshi vs. Ketcham. 50—Clark vs. Clark. 51—Tenolosa vs. Tenolosa. 52—Rubenstein vs. Sutton. 53—Grafton vs. Brigham. 54—Coler vs. Lamb. 55—Greenthal vs. Greenthal. 56—Matter of Boyle. 57—Booth vs. Gillette. 58—Allen Advertising Company vs. Cathoscope Electrical Company. 59—Hoyt vs. Kohly. 60—Feldman vs. Feldman. 61—Brett Lithographing Company vs. Camp. 62—Kearney vs. Kearney. 63—Schaeffel vs. Kopf. 64—Callman vs. Mason Stable Company. 65—Edgell vs. Clarke. 66—Schindler vs. Schindler. 67—Matter of Brown. 68—Overton vs. Barclay. 69—Bruno vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 70—Rowe vs. Beiser. 71—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Fife. 72—Evans vs. Lansor. 73—Matter of Graf. 74—Behrens vs. Feder. 75—Matter of Knauss. 76—Flynn vs. Braendly. 77—Duppler vs. Fish. 78—Fallon vs. Wright. 79—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Kaughran. 80—Bates vs. Kaughran. 81—Kaughran vs. H. B. Claflin Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Tobias vs. Smith. 2—Same vs. same. 3—German Savings Bank vs. Prague. 4—Geissenhalmer vs. Hinton. 5—Schachnowitz vs. Schachnowitz. 6—Kimball vs. Lightall. 7—Matter of Exterior Street. 8—Punnett vs. Schnugg. 9—Woodward vs. Becker. 10—Albany Savings Institution vs. Andrews. 11—Underhill vs. Hoyt. 12—Matter of East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street.

Demurrers.—341—Tamsen vs. Equitable Life Insurance Society. 3—Smith vs. Monroe. 374—Myers vs. same. 369—Linderman vs. Hastings Card and Paper Company. 371—Laidlaw vs. Rhoades. 378—Perkins vs. Dunning. 282—O'Connor vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 381—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 382—Du Quet vs. Baylis. 383—Latham vs. Frost. 384—Lippman vs. Roth. 385—Nalding Cash Register Company vs. Brown. 386—Delano vs. Rice. 387—Lee vs. Timken. 388—Walker vs. Farrell. 389—Chicago Sugar Refining Company vs. Haebler. 390—Youngs vs. Stoddard. 391—Crain vs. McIver. 392—Dill vs. Hastings Card and Paper Company. 393—Combination Cycle Company vs. Whitman. 394—Franklin vs. Young. 395—Colby vs. National Broadway Bank. 396—Steiglitz vs. Cittel. 397—Same vs. Chevalier. 398—Same vs. Kellogg. 399—Nagle et ux. vs. Shovlin vs. Collis.

Preferred Cause.—4314—Rogan vs. Herzog.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4277—Burns vs. McGee. 4281—Terry vs. Moore. 3979—Heine vs. Pollock. 682—Bradley vs. Riker. 4063—New York Ice Company vs. Cousins. 4138—Karavitch vs. Karavitch. 4269—Gibbs vs. Redway Manufacturing Company. 4306—Smith vs. Fleischman. 4129—Froment vs. Keogh. 4384—Hamilton vs. Bennett. 4259—Maynard vs. Maynard. 4383—Romain vs. Taphy. 4397—Tracy vs. Ryan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4408.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis, Osborne, and Bell for the people.

1—Giuseppe Desario. 2—Otto C. Feldheim.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—11323—Hanley vs. Defendorf. 11167—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Beer. 11301—Lehmaier vs. Mellen. 10494—Renna vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 10777—McGill vs. Mayor, &c. 10881—Mayor, &c., vs. Gorman. 10834—Schrist vs. New York Ice Company. 10944—Heene vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 10043—Farrell vs. Mayor, &c. 9607—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 10594—Baker vs. Mayor, &c. 10427—Minet vs. Lyons. 10616—Gutterman vs. Cooper. 10935—Mayor, &c., vs. O'Brien. 10945—Mayor, &c., vs. Best.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3910—Levene vs. Mayor, &c. 3725—Ayars vs. Union Railway. 3225—Young vs. Fox. 4756—Feeney vs. Powers. 4777—Boyd vs. Gorman. 5231—Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 5329—Baer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 6510—Willis vs. Humphrey. 3048—Bacon vs. Haffen. 834—Buchanan vs. Foster. 5687—Fargo vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 4567—Fry vs. Davis. 1783—Stebbins vs. Mayor, &c. 6140—McMahon vs. Mayor, &c. 6829—Lyman vs. Bushe. 5518—Levy vs. Gerety. 4784—Lohman vs. Manhattan Storage Company. 4992—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. 6444—Hoeninghaus vs. Levy. 5149—Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company vs. Kraus. 6099—Wigman vs. Hackett. 6631—Nelson et al. vs. Stodrok. 1519—Stokes vs. Mayor, &c. 4067—Beamwell vs. Herrdegan. 3733—Sloan vs. Ackley. 6001½—Byrne vs. Sheriden. 5635—McGoldrick vs. Curnen. 6375—Delves vs. Second Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Woodward, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this Calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3983—Bernstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3984—Bendix vs. Ayres. 5972—Pennamacor vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7291—Cochran vs. Reich. 5812—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 5416—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 4570—Mitchell vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3614—Green vs. Meyer. 4884—Ondrak vs. Cohn. 4324—Jacobson vs. D'Ufarville. 3671—Flammer vs. Warren. 6731—De Marlo vs. North American Brewing Company. 4056—Larty vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 6131—Langraff vs. Edwards. 6132—Same vs. same. 6133—Same vs. same. 6134—Same vs. same. 6643—Quigley vs. Godfrey. 6688—Koch vs. Zink. 6204—Brett vs. Ebell. 5581—Gallagher vs. Iselin. 188—Gallagher vs. Kan. 5771—Celic vs. Leary. 816—Hull vs. Babcock. 2775—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company vs. Gilmore.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.

At 10:30 A. M.—112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo; Barbara Ziefle, Michael Dooley, Ludwig Boettiger, Eliza J. Bedell.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Trial Term — Ground floor, Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1245—Richard Tighe. 1264—Ana Ferrer De Pinto. 1252—John Stafford. 1253—Adam C. Rintenlen. 1254—Hermann Ebel. 1255—Henry Geller. 1257—Alexander Walker. 1258—Moses Lyon. 1259—Annie Fox. 1260—Adam Schwaab. 1261—John D. Townsend. 1262—Maria Chittick.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1675—Hunter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1681—Salevoo vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3261—Saling vs. same. 1751—Brown vs. same. 4174½—Hayes vs. same. 1485—Common vs. same. 1506—Colton vs. Hawley. 1567—Leppe vs. Duffy. 1603—Jelleneck vs. Zeigler. 1607—Weltner vs. Erdelyi. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 1705—McDonnough vs. Beemish. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 1623—Schacher vs. Schmitt. 1891—Klinkowstein vs. Greenberg. 4268¼—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1497—Falk vs. Willoughby. 418—May vs. Guenther. 1694—New York Biscuit Company vs. Tompkins. 1606—Kessling vs. Crow. 1768—Klinger vs. Stiefer. 1777—Geisinger vs. Sopheam. 1798—Brettner vs. Michel. 1496—Haar vs. Mooney. 1637—Davies vs. Clark. 1556—Thompson vs. Burley. 2940½—Schrieber vs. Driving Club of New York. 1498—Hart vs. Lowen. 1544—R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company vs. Stetler. 1587—Strup vs. C. Kenyon Company. 1822—Maas vs. Rosenberg. 1833—Dietz vs. Herman. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1585—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1536—Yellow Pine Company vs. Guilwilling. 1665—Cohen vs. Stadtinski. 1708—Watson vs. Petrach. 1711—Seaton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1722—Finch vs. Kelly. 4119—Seeman vs. Rudd. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 137—Iselin vs. same. 1823—Grand vs. Achells.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

856—Ahrens vs. Zimmermann. 4634½—Kelly vs. Weir. 1290—Fanton vs. Burton. 1940—Rothschild vs. Kleeblatz. 1955—Southack vs. Cohen. 1977—Danks vs. Best. 1982—Seltz vs. Hemminger. 873—Slepicka vs. Blaher. 1228—Aaron vs. Aaron. 596—General Electric Company vs. R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 731—Abell vs. Ross. 594—Aaron vs. Stone. 858—Kirwan vs. Bagley. 647—Russo vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1095—Lieberman vs. Friedlander. 1109—Brady vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. 1110—Berendt vs. Mayer. 1801—Plonsky vs. Howes. 874—Landsberger vs. Fitzsimman. 872—Kalsouch vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 277—Weissberg vs. Quenzer. 1117—Baney vs. Cochran. 278—Bokler vs. Reynolds. 904—Sternglanz vs. Gluck. 353—Bigelow vs. Hassett. 1356—Columbia Bank vs. Frankel. 551—Pasorsky vs. Jelenick. 1077—Arnheim vs. Davis. 1253—Horwitz vs. Herscovitz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

969—Bonaean vs. Rieper. 619—Bachrach vs. Siff. 166—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 671—Hanger vs. Naylor. 412—Harris vs. Honowitz. 1742—Dunn vs. Connell. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 1752—Capp vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company. 628—Wetter vs. Lewis. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 71—Ablowich vs. Brady. 1026—Shapiro vs. Warszawich. 1746—Tusco vs. Ruggerio. 163—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 1627—Goldman vs. Menzrinsky. 1741—Koehler vs. Murray. 971—New York Bank Note Company vs. Lehmann. 505—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 433—Sun Insurance Office of London vs. Racey. 408—Churchill vs. Wagener. 31—Courtney vs. Devine. 32—Same vs. same. 33—Same vs. same. 72—Le Moult vs. Von Haven. 75—Waite vs. Cornell. 122—St. Clair vs. Lechtaler. 776—Cutler vs. Price. 526—Scheuer vs. Jacob. 964—Rapp vs. Davis. 423—Pecht vs. Baumert. 789—Simm vs. Gedney. 351—Cohen vs. Baer. 365—Curran vs. Sexton. 98—Housah vs. Kimbel. 1248—Alimy vs. Tamsen. 70—Garbit vs. Vogel. 1628—Schres vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1629—Olsen vs. Dorn. 338—White vs. Kraus. 1166—Nichols vs. Simons. 531—Keale vs. Franklyn Brass and Bronze Company. 812—Cullen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1738—Wally vs. Meyerowsky. 1748—Hitchcock and Curtiss vs. Oehs. 1750—Pilzer vs. Reich. 1754—McGuire vs. Myer. 76—Finelite vs. Cohen. 808—New York Mutual Gas Light Company vs. Clark. 95—Keystone Farm Machine Company vs. Carr. 981—Harris, vs. Younger. 1878—Rao vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1879—Same vs. Cross Engine Company. 1881—Hasbrouck vs. McGarvin. 1882—Wessel vs. Appel. 114—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 150—Dunham vs. McClelland. 315—Minster vs. Korn. 156—Phillip vs. Brunner. 119—Clemmons vs. Veitner. 814—Trier vs. Zeller. 815—Same vs. same. 816—Same vs. same. 448—Patrie vs. de Sieghardt. 452—Jacobs vs. Uhlman. 813—Lewit vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1158—Schrafft vs. Zeiss. 1737—Folsom vs. Allen. 1739—Vicek vs. Schindler. 1745—Kuffer vs. Storm. 999—Benedict vs. Rockwell. 513—Weichert vs. Schniedt. 350—Goldstein vs. Baer. 1743—Harris vs. Pinsun. 818—Richman vs. McManus. 1744—Ullman vs. Hoeber. 792—Kohner vs. Yolvitz. 984—Lyst vs. Bischoff. 1993—Siff vs. Lowenstein. 1994—Sommer vs. Radler. 1995—Carley vs. Helmrath. 1996—Hagan vs. Greenthal. 1997—Patterson vs. Rhoden. 1998—Blumberg vs. Lubach. 1999—Peger vs. Mauner. 2001—Knoecke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2002—Automatic Piano Company vs. Bofinger. 2003—Ennis vs. Dudley. 2004—Newell vs. Klingman. 2005—Pollaschek vs. Sadlier. 2006—Pollock vs. Scheuer. 2007—Kneissel vs. Nichebergh 2008—Wood vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 2009—Buetey vs. Lee Construction Company. 2010—Alumly vs. Grassman. 2012—Maas vs. Stiefel. 2012—Levy vs. Orliner. 2013—Sellow vs. Paris Spectacle Company. 2014—Harvey vs. Schwartz. 2015—Pantum vs. Greenfield. 2016—Rosenberg vs. Laedo.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4109—Armour vs. Hermann. 4449—De Lorenzo vs. Grande. 4541—Cudahy Packing Company vs. Weill. 4333—Bennett vs. Sherin. 4473—Kerby vs. Freise. 4525—Cassidy vs. Lawrence. 4471—Travis vs. Kiefer. 4546—Krone vs. Bagot. 2867—New York National Exchange Bank vs. Donimici. 2869—Same vs. same. 2870—Same vs. Bajato. 2454—French vs. Hoffmire. 4511—Buck vs. Maclean. 2541—Randolph vs. Mestanez. 2813—Graef vs. Sherlch. 3130—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Sire. 4370—Gordon vs. McCaffrey. 4150—Cooper vs. Carr. 3397—Ernst vs. Rothschild. 2023—Hawkins vs. Avonione. 2990—Walling vs. Laird. 2397—M. Parez Company vs. Doeher. 778—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 2952—Clokey vs. International Rubber Clothing Company. 4238—Mayer vs. Darclee. 3894—Steinmann vs. Pisk. 2191—Lee vs. Senioni. 4100—Levin vs. Friedlander. 3198—Richard vs. Automaton Piano Company. 4136—Thompson vs. Rosenfeld. 2488—Weinstein vs. Goldberg. 4146—Raymond vs. Goble. 4222—Sanford vs. Linehan. 4030—McAllister vs. Hoadly. 4053—Lambert vs. Doehring. 3977—Weissberg vs. Gregory. 4204—Caster vs. Empire Typesetting Machine Company. 4474—Murray vs. Crittenden. 4469—Wahlig vs. Brummer. 4476—Bloomingdale vs. Dryfoos. 4530—Morris vs. Wetzell. 4479—Farrell vs. Mercurio. 4285—Carey vs. Everett. 4597—Dennison vs. Obeel. 4609—Burke vs. Phillips. 4536—Clifford vs. Callahan. 4577—Shaw vs. Fife. 4593—Solomon vs. Lemaire. 4578—Hannis Distilling Company vs. Fife. 4579—Young vs. Fife. 4580—Pettit vs. Fife. 4594—Spain vs. Solomon. 2947—Bullis vs. National Granite Company. 4458—Hirsch vs. Walsh. 4459—Jones vs. Horwitz. 3693—Totten vs. Calder. 3954—Glover vs. Cipolla. 4127—French vs. Tuska. 4423—Tarshanjian vs. Lindenborn. 3944—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Heilman. 2770—Elder vs. Cutjar. 4203—Schell vs. Mapleson. 4260—Slanzenger vs. Brockway. 4327—Lynch vs. Pasternak. 4247—Berger vs. Harris. 2993—Ryan vs. Fricke. 4508—O'Brien vs. Longstreet. 4270—Bowman vs. Barber-Pritchard Coal & Navigation Company. 4349—Stein vs. Marks. 3882—Halcyon Land Company vs. Blackburne. 2890—Lindenmeyer vs. Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Company. 4162—Vogt vs. Buckner. 4647—Bauman vs. Rosendahl. 4212—Ritch vs. Kaye. 4626—Klein vs. Boe. 4155—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rich & Meader. 4500—Simon vs. Schneider. 4550—Goodwin vs. Wilson. 4472—Hegeman vs. Goble. 4391—Feingold vs. Mc-Govern. 4531—Rosenfield vs. New York and Westchestetr Water Company. 4548—Popper vs. Standard Oil Ex. and Refining Company. 4636—H. Kantrowitz Company vs. Brophy. 4599—Rowland vs. Le Grange. 4589—Citizens' National Bank vs. Merriam. 4488—New England Brownstone Company vs. Doyle. 4386—Y. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Compay vs. Gottman. 4539—May vs. Jordan. 4197—Muxlow vs. McGillick.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2016.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Johanna Griffin, 2—Leonard Norris. 3—Frederick E. Vail, Andrew J. Ensign, William N. Wolfe. 4—Ellen Smith. 5—Henry Rubin, Frank Evans. 6—George A. Smith. 7—William H. Stripp. 8—John Orendich. 9—Joseph Pansa. 10—Eva Wagner. 11—Peter Bayer. 12—Philip Bunn. 13—Pietro Bergonzi. 14—Benjamin Bretschneider.

Pleadings.—1—William Poppe. 2—Samuel Isaacs. 3—George Gordon. 4—Charles Johnson. 5—Angelo Costa. 6—James Sullivan. 7—Elizabeth Looden. 8—John Keefe. 9—Harry Gillis. 10—William Gleason, George Diehl. 11—Robert I. Bennett. 12—Max Rosenbaum. 13—Ralf McCormick. 14—Isidore Straus, Nathan Straus. 15—Charles A. Wittnack.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—William E. Chapman, William S. Cooley. 2—George Armstead. 3—Henry F. Richter. 4—Gusto Laumbers. 5—John Williams. 6—Georgie Miller. 7—William Johnson, Anton Hanson. 8—Charles Dempsey. 9—Rudolph Segert, Michael Brown. 10—August Thiele, Frank Gillespie, Peter Carlson. 11—Louis Stratmon. 12—Mamie Ryan. 13—Joseph Reed and William Reed. 14—John Smith, Anna Smith. 15—Edward Hart. 16—William Henser. 17—Alfred Herzog.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—Henry Rose, Frederick W. Bornbusch, Isaac N. Converse. 2—Louis Levine. 3—John Harkett. 4—William Zahn. 5—Paul Mika. 6—Arthur Moore, Theodore Allen, James Burke, Maxwell Kennedy. 7—Theodore Allen, William Martin. 8—William Glickman. 9—James Shanks. 10—Joseph Malek. 11—Antonio Maldaceno. 12—Charles J. Mangin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Mary Brady, Nettie Desmond. 2—Michael Gladrange. 3—Joseph Gelenter. (3.) 4—John Friedman. 5—William Bressley. 6—Charles Murray. 7—George Kodisth, Daniel Cooney. 8—Marcus Holm. 9—John Doherty. 10—Hugh F. Bradley. 11—William A. Hazard. 12—William Black, William A. Hazard. 13—Peter F. T. Hansen, Paul F. Hansen, Edward G. Hansen. 14—William E. Poggi. 15—Chester W. McLaughlin, alias Chester R. McLaughlin, alias Charles R. McLaughlin. 16—Simeon W. Dettore. 17—Joseph Berger. 18—Peter Schaschinger, Samuel Spear.

## Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Now quarters in extension of Court House, Room 24.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos. 25, 7, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dickey, J. Nos. 3921, 1388, 6624, 3031, 4562, 6259, 3259, 3563, 2246, 3527, 3776, 5089, 3925, 5775, 3219, 3592, 3070, 1786, 6741, 4135, 3533, 4049, 2751, 3625, 3560, 3900, 3077, 2860, 3230, 6831, 6735, 2427, 3275, 6785, 3626.

The following causes being on the first time, will be held for the day on request, if they are answered "Ready":

Nos. 1673, 4352, 5570, 3618, 2195, 4125, 4127, 3364, 4239, 4228, 3422, 6339, 4201, 2637, 2268, 2134, 3943, 4156, 6715, 3670, 3683, 3621, 3575, 4080, 6468, 3667, 3532, 2522, 2946, 2362, 2292, 874, 3587, 3199, 6292, 5374, 4313, 4314, 4315, 4316, 4317, 4318, 4319, 4322, 4324, 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329, 4330.

Highest number reached on regular call is 4330.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 1045, 1045½, 1046, 1047.

General Calendar.—Nos. 961, 584, 729, 751, 318, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1055½, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067.

COUNTY COURT—New quarters in Room 7—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 563, 646, 702, 708, 553A, 202, 140, 715, 719, 36, 571, 618, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 626, 694, 693, 621, 210, 661, 728, 723.

Triable by the Court.—Nos. 932, 964, 965.

Highest number reached on regular call, 739.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Robert Shepard, William Carril, Elizabeth Chapman, Lewis H. Minert, Eva Knaver, Alonzo B. Pettit, Daniel Driscoll, Henry B. Johnson, Thomas R. Everett, and Charles Gensch.

The accounting of David S. Weeks.

The estate of Theodore Hollderlin and Maria Hollderin.

Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 9—The will of George Dunbar.

# HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST.

### Scant Half Crop Cut and Stored—Poor Prospects for More.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The ice harvest on the Hudson River is thought by the icemen hereabout to be over for this season. There has been only a scant half crop of ice cut and stored in the icehouses along the river, and there

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Piano Recital—3:30 P. M.
CARNEGIE HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
COOPER UNION—A. E. Dixon—3:30 P. M.
DALY'S—The Megistrate—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Parisian Romance—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

**TEN PAGES.**

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1897.

## WANTED—LEADERSHIP.

The almost unanimous vote of the House for the Monetary Conference bill will probably be taken to have more significance, especially in Europe, than it really has. There is, as a matter of cold fact, absolutely nothing essentially new in the bill. It authorizes the President to do nothing of any importance that he could not have done under the law already in force. It may be inferred, from this fact, that the bill is intended as a renewed and emphatic manifestation of the desire of the United States to secure the co-operation of other Governments in a bimetallic agreement. But the desire that actually exists was never so weak as it now is, while among those who desire such an agreement the number is constantly diminishing of those who have any hope that it can be got.

The action of Congress, apparently so decisive, can readily be accounted for. It is the effect purely of political feeling. The Democrats who sustained free silver in the last campaign are bound, of course, to vote for anything that seems favorable to bimetallism. The Republicans, who opposed free silver, expressly pledged themselves in their National Convention to do all that could be done to secure an international agreement, and while declaring for the maintenance of the gold standard, explicitly limited their support to such time as an agreement could be got. They cannot now repudiate that pledge. Though there were four of their representatives who opposed the bill because of its manifest futility, the great body of them felt only the safer in voting to carry out their party pledge if the vote would amount to nothing.

The only real danger in the situation is that this committal of the Government anew to the idea of an international conference will be used as a pretext by the indifferent, the cowardly, or the treacherous Republican advocates of the gold standard for refusing to remove the obstacles in the way of maintaining that standard. They will pretend that there is no need of reforming the banking system or retiring the legal-tender notes or taking the Government out of the banking business until the efforts to promote bimetallism have either succeeded or definitely failed. This is not of so much immediate importance, because the Senate is implacably hostile to financial reform in any event. But it would be a grave misfortune if the McKinley Administration were to yield to the influence of this spirit. It will be the duty of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, from the very outset, to put before Congress the real situation and the treatment that it demands. They should do that with just as much precision and vigor the moment Congress meets as if they were sure of carrying out their plans before the session ends. We cannot get a sound currency except through the action of Congress, and Congress will act only from political motives. If the Administration, representing the dominant party and especially the President, its official leader, shall promptly and firmly commit the party to a definite policy and right principles, the influence on Congress will, in the long run, be decisive. It will all the more surely be so because the country will, beyond all doubt, back the President in such a course. All the people need or ask is resolute leadership, and this Mr. McKINLEY can give them.

## A CONSERVATIVE AUTHORITY.

Few men have studied the problem of municipal government more thoroughly or discussed it more intelligently than Mr. ALBERT SHAW, whose opinions regarding the Greater New York charter we present elsewhere this morning. He has dealt with it especially in the light of actual experience in European cities, whose forms and methods of administration he has studied and written about so extensively.

Mr. SHAW is not opposed to the consolidation scheme and has heretofore expressed himself strongly in its favor, but he is impressed with the importance of working it out with deliberation and care. He agrees with the view which we have taken, that the process of framing the charter should have been one of open public consideration and discussion from the start, and that the legislative adjustments required should have been gradual and cautious. That plan not having been followed, he deprecates the immediate passage of a voluminous act of legislation the details of which have not been carefully studied, and would have its final adoption postponed for two or three years.

Whether this is necessary or desirable or not, the only clear and definite criticism of the charter which Mr. SHAW makes is undoubtedly sound. It is directed at the fundamental mistake made by the commission in providing for a Municipal Assembly of two chambers. He says with entire truth that the functions of such a body are not legislative but administrative, and that it should be representative of the whole municipality and not of sections or districts. Dividing it into two houses is no more reasonable than having two branches to the Board of Directors of any great corporation.

A municipal "legislative body" of two chambers is practically unknown in Europe, and has been growing obsolete in this country, where it was originally founded on a false analogy with State Legislatures. If the commission had not committed this fundamental error, and had avoided that other device for making administration a failure, the bi-partisan Police Department, its charter would have met with little serious opposition. The demand for postponement now comes from a fear of starting wrong and having a long and difficult process of correcting mistakes to go through. It is safer to wait until we can start right.

## CANNOT RESTRAIN ITSELF.

One of the sensible things in Gov. BLACK'S first message to the Legislature was his reference to the lack of justification or excuse for the "large number of confusing, expensive, and unnecessary laws passed at every session." He declared that they served "no useful purpose whatever," but tended to "unsettle and mislead," even when they contained "nothing more objectionable," and he intimated that the chief hope for putting a stop to "protracted sessions and the passage of unnecessary laws" lay in amending the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions.

But the number of bills passed is small in proportion to those upon which time and printing are wasted. Speaker O'GRADY made an almost pathetic appeal to the Assembly at the beginning of the session to restrain the tendency to introduce all manner of worthless and senseless bills or absolutely needless measures. The appeal has had no sort of effect, as we remarked at the time was sure to be the case. More than a thousand bills have already been introduced in the body over which Mr. O'GRADY presides, and something over half the number have appeared in the Senate. It "beats the record," in spite of the warning of the Governor and the appeal of the Speaker.

There seems to be an absolute lack of self-restraint in the Legislature in this matter of introducing bills. Senators and Assemblymen not only have little schemes of their own, in addition to measures prompted by some actual public need or backed by political influence, but they cannot resist the appeal of any crank, personal or "organized," to introduce any sort of a project for regulating the conduct of the wayward or the affairs of the universe by legislative enactment. The result is an overwhelming swash of bills, out of which emerges at every annual session two or more bulky volumes of crude statutes to confuse the multitudinous law of the land.

Not only are individual members of the Legislature devoid of the power of self-restraint in this matter, but the body as a whole seems to have reached a stage of legislative inebriety where it is incapable of imposing rational regulation upon its own conduct. Two years ago it was induced to go so far as to create a commission to devise means of regulating legislative procedure with a view to restraining the introduction of useless bills and the passage of unnecessary laws. The commission made an excellent report last year, accompanied by two "acts," which if passed might serve the purpose of a temperance pledge in legislation. Scarcely any heed was paid to the matter. One of the acts, that relating to private and local bills, has been introduced again at this session, but nobody appears to take any interest in it.

It seems to be useless to expect our Legislature to correct its own bad practices or to exercise restraint over evil tendencies which it has indulged until they have become confirmed habits. It is plainly necessary to put Constitutional limitations upon it, which, like the merit system of appointment and the prohibition of free passes for public officers, cannot be evaded. For a beginning we might have biennial sessions, limited in length, say, to a hundred days.

## CHARTER FOR SECOND-CLASS CITIES.

The bill now pending in the Legislature providing a uniform charter for second-class cities appears to be an excellent measure, for which reason we fear there is little prospect of its enactment without change. The vicious bi-partisan business injected into the draft prepared by the commission of 1895, and submitted to the Legislature last year, has been eliminated.

The second-class cities in this State are Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, and Troy, and there is no reason why there should not be absolute uniformity in their system of administration. The pending bill provides for a Common Council, consisting of a President, elected at large, and one member elected for each ward—a single chamber, be it observed, notwithstanding the ponderous reasoning against all experience of our sapient Greater New York Commission.

It is also to be observed that all the strictly administrative departments are single-headed, and that the heads are not only to be appointed by the Mayor, but may be removed by him "at pleasure." The officers to be thus appointed and removed are a Commissioner of Public Works, City Engineer, Police Commissioner, Fire Commissioner, Health Commissioner, Park Commissioner, Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and Corporation Counsel. The Board of Education is to consist of six members, two elected every two years for a term of six years, and the Board of Assessment and Taxation is to be made up of four Commissioners, two chosen at every biennial election for a term of four years.

The other elective officers, besides members of the Common Council, are a Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer, and there is to be a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the usual powers, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, President of the Common Council, and City Engineer. This is a scheme of local self-government without the slightest provision for or against politics or partisanship. We have no doubt it will be good for second-class cities. Why should it not be equally good for first-class cities? Is it that they are less capable of self-government or more tempting to political plunderers?

## NOT A PLEASANT STORY.

We gave yesterday morning a brief statement of some of the facts as to the distribution of the money received from Great Britain under the award of the Geneva tribunal in satisfaction of what were known as the Alabama claims. It is not a chapter of our history of which we have reason to be proud. It was found on thorough sifting that the total damages sustained by citizens of the United States from the acts for which the tribunal held Great Britain responsible did not amount to as much as was paid to the United States Government by a very considerable sum. The difference was paid for losses not specifically covered by the award. In private life that would be regarded as a transaction very injurious to reputation. The fact that the money, having once passed into the Treasury of the United States, could not be repaid to Great Britain except by act of Congress does not make it any more creditable.

There was another feature connected with these disbursements which was distinctly disagreeable. A large part of the losses for which the United States received compensation from Great Britain had already been paid to the owners of the property destroyed by insurance companies, which in equity were entitled to what was afterward recovered. This equity was refused by the Congress of the United States, which, in that case at least, was in no way open to the accusation of favoritism to corporations.

## THE POPE AND CANADA.

The struggle between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Catholic prelates has reached a point where it seems that the Pope must intervene. When Mr. LAURIER consented to set up a candidate in St. Boniface, in Manitoba, and submit the recent "settlement" of the school question to the people there as a sort of test of the general feeling in the province, it is hardly likely that he expected the victory that he professed to expect. The little district has a very small voting population, less than 600 votes being cast at the election of Feb. 20. It is the home of Archbishop LANGEVIN, the bitterest and most extreme opponent of the Government, and its people are almost wholly Catholic and French. Mr. LAURIER was right in thinking that if he won there it would be decisive, but it is not probable that he really thought he could win. It looks as if he had challenged the Archbishop in his own home and provoked him to the most unbridled use of his power and influence in order to make a case that he could carry, or cause to be carried, to Rome for a final decision.

In any case it is to Rome that he has made his appeal, and it is now plain that he is to have a hearing and an impartial, if not a friendly, one. Last week there returned to Montreal Chevalier DROLET, who had been to Rome in behalf of Mr. LAURIER, with the report that the Pope had determined to appoint a commission of six Cardinals to investigate the complaints against the Canadian Bishops. When these shall have finished their inquiry a Papal legate will be sent to the Dominion, who, as the direct personal representative of the Pope, will undertake to adjust matters.

It is an old fight, and as is usual in such cases, the right is not wholly on one side. The Catholic Bishops demand entirely separate schools, under their own control; the Government opposes this demand, and aims at non-sectarian schools for all, supported from the taxes impartially levied. But as a concession to the Catholics, the settlement which is now contested provides for religious teaching in the schools, a half hour in each of three school days in the afternoon. Of course the concession is illogical, and in a degree absurd, but it was hoped by Mr. LAURIER, who is himself a Catholic, and a devout one, that it would be accepted by the Bishops. On the contrary, it has been hotly opposed. In the election in St. Boniface the voters were openly threatened with exclusion from the Church and its privileges—that is to say, to the simple faith of the French Canadian Catholics, with eternal misery—if they voted for the Government candidate. It is the revival of the narrowest and most tyrannical policy of the Church in the Middle Ages.

There can be no doubt as to the final outcome. The whole tendency of modern times is toward the separation of Church and State, and toward the recognition of education as a proper function of the State. In France, where the struggle has been the most prolonged and severe, the Pope has taken sides with the more liberal Catholics, who hold much the same position as Mr. LAURIER. If LEO XIII. lives a few years longer he will in all human probability enforce in Canada that policy of accepting the inevitable which he has steadily pursued ever since his accession to the Holy See.

## THE "ANTI-SCALPING" BILL.

The so-called "anti-scalpers" bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Saturday by a very much heavier vote than had been expected. The question has been very carefully investigated, not only by the House and Senate committees, but by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The only point that the ticket brokers brought out that seemed to have much force was that a large proportion of their tickets came from the "weak roads," which in this way were able to compete with the "strong roads" to the advantage of the travelers. This is undoubtedly true in some cases, though to what extent it is impossible to say. But even so far as it is true, it does not seem the best way of securing whatever good there is in it.

Apart from this feature of the business, it was shown beyond doubt that the scalpers do afford a chance for a great deal of dishonest work by conductors, by thieves, and by forgers. That opportunity it is the right of the railroad companies and of the public to have abolished. If the companies are given the sole right to sell transportation over their own roads, they can be held to a very much stricter account for the manner in which it is done. The bill now goes to the Senate, where a like bill is pending with a favorable report. It is our opinion, on a careful examination of the testimony before the committees, that the bill promotes honest dealing and ought to be passed.

The statement of the Austrian Prime Minister that Greece will be required to withdraw from Crete because she cannot be permitted to disturb the peace of Europe is an official confirmation of the report that Russia has given orders to Greece to this effect. It is not easy to see why the peace of Europe would not be preserved just as completely by allowing Greece to annex Crete. The Turks are to leave in any case, and if they will not make war to resist their own exclusion, they will not make war because Greece remains. And order can be preserved by the powers through Greece much better than it has ever been preserved through Turkey. In reality, the peace of Europe has nothing to do with this policy, which is determined by the jealousy of the various powers toward each other.

It was announced from Albany the other day that Gov. BLACK, after a conference with President Low of Columbia, had practically abandoned the scheme proposed by the Hon. ABRAHAM GRUBER for putting the examinations in each department in the hands of the head of the department. If this report is correct—and we have no reason to doubt it—Gov. BLACK is learning. GRUBER'S plan was impracticable under any circumstances, and, if carried out for the purposes he had in view, would have been unconstitutional also. The sooner the Governor makes up his mind to cut loose from all such devices the better it will be for him and for the people.

District Attorney OLCOTT is said to be intending to ask for authority to establish a bureau of experts in his office to furnish evidence for the prosecution in cases where chemical analyses are necessary, especially cases of poisoning, as a means of lessening the cost of expert testimony. But the cost is not the only evil connected with the present manner of producing expert testimony, nor is it confined to cases requiring special knowledge in chemistry and toxicology. Moreover, official experts on the side of the prosecution will not diminish the employment of expert witnesses for the defense or the conflict of evidence which so protracts and confuses criminal trials. If public provision is made for expert testimony, it should be in behalf of the court and for the purpose of getting independent and unbiased evidence for the enlightenment of both Judge and jury, and not for the purpose of supporting one side of a case. Where it is necessary to establish scientific facts, hiring [illegible] experts to dispute over them is a [illegible] and costly as well as [illegible] way of accomplishing it. What is needed is entirely competent and disinterested experts to tell the court and jury what the facts are regardless of their effect upon one side or the other of the trial.

It is by no means certain that the effort to hasten the work of public improvement in this city for the purpose of giving employment to workmen is altogether wise. Where this work has been decided upon or is required in the interest of the public it should never be unnecessarily delayed, nor should it be hastened at the risk of sacrificing any safeguard of economy or of a proper execution of the work. In its time it will afford such employment as is required to execute it and no more, and if it is crowded into the shortest possible space for the sake of giving this employment to many men at once because they happen to need it, the result will be a lack of work of the same kind later on, when it may be needed just as much. The policy of pressing it forward for the purpose of giving the unemployed something to do is but a step removed from making public work for the same purpose, and is an incitement to unnecessary or premature undertakings and to extravagance in public expenditures. We tried the experiment three years ago of authorizing the Park Department to spend a million dollars for the purpose of affording employment, and it worked very badly. It is much safer for all concerned to have municipal work done in a business-like way and not as a charity. It is no proper function of a Government to furnish employment for the sake of furnishing it.

It is a safe prediction that no material change will be made in the "Raines law" at this session of the Legislature so far as it affects the question of Sunday liquor selling. The club loophole was apparently not foreseen, but the "hotel" loophole was purposely provided, and, though it may have proved larger and more elastic than was intended, there will be no serious attempt to close it up. Republican politicians are afraid that if Sunday prohibition is made effective the effect will be bad for the party, and so long as nearly every liquor seller can keep a hotel and hotel keepers can sell on Sunday, why, prohibition will be a humbug, as usual, and nobody will care except the small minority who hate all humbug. Not only will the law not be made more rigid, but there will be no more vigorous enforcement of it as it stands, at least not until after the next election. Until laws which affect the habits and the rights of the people are so adjusted as to have the support of public sentiment every effort to enforce them will meet a resistance and evasion which will make them worse than futile. The worst of it is the fostering of the spirit of lawlessness and disrespect of public authority. For that the lawmakers are responsible.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——The conductor of a train running between Washington and Philadelphia is quoted as telling a story which illustrates the pitiful possibilities of human ignorance that still exist, despite the schools that are scattered so thickly over all parts of the country, and the migratory habits of a majority of its inhabitants. "On my last trip," says the conductor, "I found a young colored girl in the train who, when I approached, hurriedly untied one corner of her handkerchief and presented money to pay her fare to Philadelphia. I counted it out, and she had just enough. When I told her there was no change she began to cry, and said she had come from Charleston, S. C., and wanted to go to Easton, Penn. She said she knew no one in Philadelphia, and she had no money left. I felt sorry for her, and when we arrived at Philadelphia I took her up to the ticket receiver to see if he could pass her on to Easton. He was a little skeptical, and questioned her closely. She said she had paid her fare on the train all the time, and the receiver asked her why she hadn't bought a ticket at Charleston. She said she had. 'Where is it?' asked the receiver. 'Here it is,' she replied, untying another corner of her handkerchief. There it was, sure enough, good for all the way from Charleston to Easton, and hadn't been punched once. The ticket was redeemed, and there were quite a few dollars left after the girl bought a ticket for Easton."

——Co-operative banks are so numerous in Massachusetts that they have formed a State league. At the last meeting of this body, new demonstration was given of the feeling, so prevalent nowadays, that about the best thing Legislatures can do for business enterprises is to let them alone. The members of the league all expressed the opinion that, though the State banking laws were not perfect, yet the danger that any changes made in them would not be for the better was so great that the co-operative banks would be quite content if the present statutes remain unamended. The league represents a capital stock of about $12,000,000. It is especially opposed to the suggestion, made by the Massachusetts Commissioners of Savings Banks, that all these co-operative institutions abolish the rule by which a depositor who withdraws before his shares mature shall forfeit a portion of his accrued profits. Years of experience, the speakers at the meeting said, had demonstrated that this rule is wise, just, and practical, and as beneficial to depositors as to the banks. The President of one bank said that organizations of this kind were of invaluable service to the community in fostering habits of thrift and industry, and that as educators of the people they ranked with churches and schoolhouses. These co-operative banks, it is hardly necessary to say, are much like the building and loan associations, that are commoner than they are in this State, and the methods and results of each are to a great degree similar.

——Mingled anger and alarm fill the minds of the residents of New Orleans, because the United States authorities, disregarding the fact that this is carnival time, and that the city wants to make the best possible impression on its many guests, have suddenly discovered and enforced a law which prevents the dumping of garbage and street sweepings into the Mississippi. The Picayune declares that if the worst enemies of New Orleans—a phrase which implies but does not prove the existence of such enemies—had entered into a conspiracy to make the city disgusting and hateful to strangers, and thus drive off visitors, they could not have done anything worse than this. Ever since BIENVILLE planted his French settlement on the great river's bank 180 years ago, all waste products of village, town, and city life have in succession been put out of the way by throwing them into the convenient current and trusting it to carry them out to sea. Now the United States District Attorney asserts that the practice must stop. In fact, he has stopped it, and the result is that the streets, in which the municipal regulations force every householder to place all refuse matters, are already in a frightful condition. "Comment," says the indignant Picayune, "would be superfluous." This is hardly certain. It might have added that there was very good reason for the District Attorney's action, whatever may be said as to the particular time he chose for performing it, and that the city should long ago have adopted a more sensible and decent method of getting rid of this material. This suggestion doesn't come with much grace from a New Yorker, but it is founded on eternal truth, none the less.

## PERSONAL.

——The Troy Press makes a truly savage attack on Senator ELLSWORTH on account of his introduction of a bill making illegal the printing by newspapers of any man's picture without first getting his consent. Starting with the assertion that such a law would violate the Constitution, in that it would "restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press," the angry Trojan proceeds to declare that "the bill was introduced by a notorious henchman of Boss PLATT in the interest of machinism and misgovernment." Then he proceeds in this impassioned strain: "The notion that TIM ELLSWORTH—who voted for TOM PLATT for Senator and for the confirmation of JAKE WORTH, ALDRIDGE, and LOU PAYN—has any anxiety lest the innocent suffer through the indiscretions of the cartoonists is too laughable for entertainment. The great curse of to-day is not the cartoonist, but the machine legislator, of which ELLSWORTH is a shining example. It is not likely that even this Legislature will dare to pass his freak bill interfering with the liberty of the press, as it would bring speedy retribution upon it by the popular resentment of this phase of Russian absolutism in free America. There are lengths of folly and oppression which will cause even the Platt gang to hesitate, and this disgusting and infamous measure we believe to be a case in point." Thus do men's records rise and arm the hands of their enemies, even on occasions when they are trying to deserve the praise of respectable people.

——Iconoclastic Boston has decided that, if there ever was a Mother Goose with poetical talents—which isn't likely—she was not the Mother Goose buried in that city and whose grave has for years been haunted by sentimental, patriotic, and more or less literary visitors from all parts of the country. It seems that the respectable Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOSE, whom legend credits with the composition of all those sprightly lyrics in which, for no very good reason, children are supposed to take such delight, had no more right to a place among America's eminent women than Jack the Giant Killer has to be included among our famous Generals. She lived and she died, and that, except the names of her parents and the fact that she had some children, is absolutely all which is known about her. The story that she wrote, or at least collected, the famous poems is a myth invented by one of the presumably good lady's descendants. "Mère l'Oye" was from time out of mind a character in French fairy tales. The name first appeared in English in 1729, when the prose "Contes de ma mère l'oye" were translated as "Tales of Passed Times by Mother Goose." This book became the property of JOHN NEWBERY of London, the famous publisher of little books for children, and about 1765 he utilized the trade name by printing as a companion book "Mother Goose's Melodies." The latter was merely a collection of old English nursery rhymes. From England it came to America and was reprinted by ISAIAH THOMAS of Worcester, Mass., about 1787, then by MUNROE & FRANCIS of Boston, about 1825, and now by every one. The fiction about Mrs. ELIZABETH GOOSE of Boston was started by JOHN FLINT ELIOT about 1800, utterly without proof or probability, and has since been repeated, gaining imaginary details at every stage.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The contracting builders of a new Court House in Baltimore are endeavoring to procure eight large marble columns, to be placed at the main entrance, on Calvert Street. They are to be monoliths, thirty-two feet high and a little more than four feet in diameter. Where to procure blocks of the proper color is the first inquiry.

* * *

The Rev. Leroy Estelle won his case in the Justice's court when he sued the Primitive Baptist Church of Loveland, Ohio, for $98.55 due on his salary for 1894 and 1895, but the church straightway appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. Small churches sometimes do what seem to be pretty small things.

* * *

A Kentucky paper has discovered that so far as the Tax Assessor's books show there are in its county only twelve diamonds, a very few pianos of a very cheap character, and $100 worth of paintings, and it "can't understand it." Why, it asks, do the local 400 wear so much paste jewelry as they apparently do?

* * *

The City of Duluth, Minn., already finds itself old enough to warrant, at it thinks, the organization of a historical and scientific association. Its especial effort will be to "rescue from oblivion" the memory of early pioneers of the country and to obtain and to preserve a narrative of their exploits.

## A BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

From The Nashville Banner.

Oh, a home is a terrible handicap
To a soul that fain would be free;
It has captured many a prisoned chap,
But it shall never shackle me.
Instead of the cares I would have to face
In the same old rounds each day,
Oh, give me a room in a lodging place
And a lunch at a chance café.

I never need hurry to catch my car,
For I haven't a place to go,
And early or late, no meals I mar,
For I'm dining alone, you know.
The hands of the clock I never chase,
For I drift in an easy way,
Since I sleep in a transient lodging place
And lunch at a chance café.

A brother of mine—I loved him well!—
Went wrong in his early years,
For he married and bought him a place to dwell
(Oh, the thought of it brings me tears!)
And there he has lived—what a pitiful case!—
And there he will likely stay,
While I still sleep in a lodging place
And lunch at a chance café.

I sometimes think of his wife and child,
And the vine at his cottage door,
While I dream of the perfect lips that smiled—
But they smile for me no more.
And I muse, "If the saint with the angel face
Had answered me 'Yes' that day,
Would I sleep in a transient lodging place
Or lunch at a chance café?"

## A PLEA FOR LENOX LIBRARY.

**A Protest Against Union by Which It May Lose Identity.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your notice of my communication relating to the consolidation of libraries, you start out by saying my charge is a "grave one." That is what I intended it to be. You assert inferentially that because the name of Lenox is to be bracketed with Public Library, Astor and Tilden, that as a distinctive signification standing for something apart and individual, it has not lost its identity.

Mr. Lenox's whole life was strongly individual. He stood by himself—quite alone in his strong personality. His most exceptional collection of books was made in strict accordance with a well-defined and intelligent purpose, known only to himself. He never asked advice about the making of it, but went on in his quiet way until he had succeeded in bringing together the most remarkable collection of bibliographical monuments ever collected in our later times during the life of the individual collecting. When he had done this, he erected the kind of building he wanted, in the location he had selected, and, when finished, he gave his almost priceless collection of books, building, a large amount of money, and many lots of valuable land, to a properly constituted corporation, but for the free use and benefit of the people. He appointed for the care of his treasure house and its contents George H. Moore, an educated, experienced, and conservative librarian, who during the balance of his life made a great struggle to maintain and carry out the singularly exceptional intention of Mr. Lenox.

Mr. Moore always believed that Mr. Lenox started his collection exactly as he wanted it to continue. A library of specialties for the use of scholars; the leading feature, however, was to be books about America. Upon this part he spared no expense, and before his decease he succeeded in making it one of the two great collections of Americana. But this did not prevent him from purchasing in many other important directions—where he gleaned to great purpose. His notable bibliographical monuments can be counted by the thousands, and their present values are so startlingly exceptional that no expert could estimate them.

My idea about Mr. Lenox's intention is that he arranged his gift for a journey through coming centuries, and started it exactly as he desired it should go; and George H. Moore, the appropriate man for his purpose of all known to him, he appointed to assist in carrying out his intentions. This I know, from scores of conversations had with Mr. Moore after the death of his patron. I hold that every phase of this great gift for the benefit of this people was purely of Mr. Lenox from the beginning to the time the present Trustees took control. No institution or series of events germane to its purposes could have been more thoroughly significant of an individual.

The first "Bulletin" of this new board, published January, 1897, Page 26, states unequivocally the intention of the "sale of present sites" to provide funds "for circulation of books from its main building." This means the destruction of the Astor and Lenox Buildings and removal of contents, and if this will not blot out the individuality of names and identity of the givers of these great gifts, I would like to know what further is needed to accomplish such a result. The destruction of buildings, sale of their sites, and removal of contents means, if anything, the nearly complete destruction of personal identity.

Daniel Huntington, one of our well-known and most esteemed citizens, was for many years an intimate and close friend of Mr. Lenox, was one of the original Trustees of the Lenox Library Corporation, and is a member of the present board. I have been informed that when the matter of consolidation was presented for action, he recorded a negative vote, giving as a reason for his act that his respect for the memory of Mr. Lenox and belief in his own knowledge of his intentions in founding the library would not permit him to vote otherwise. I attach more value to the action of this one man than to the votes of all the others whose affirmative action gave birth to a great wrong.

In relation to the free circulation of trash, you assume, inferentially at least, that the management of this new book-lending institution will discriminate against the sort of rubbish now furnished by the average circulating library. Probably, to a considerable extent, they will yield to popular demand, and furnish what popular demand demands. From one end of the country to the other the very commonplace level of this demand is about the same. It is, beyond all doubt, quite safe to assert that a very large majority of the books which are furnished to readers by lending libraries do not add to the education of those who read them.

You make the assertion that my ideas in relation to this consolidation are peculiar to myself, thereby intimating that they are not shared by others. This is incorrect. I know personally of several well-known citizens, of considerable influence in this community, who are of my way of thinking, and have heard of many others. In one respect they are of the usual New York kind—they care for their popularity more than for the righting of a wrong, so they will neither write out nor speak out, but hide their cowardice behind the phrase of "What is the use?"

To show, further, that the sympathy is not all on the side of the consolidators, I can refer to two important manifestations of disapproval. I have been informed by an authority of undoubted veracity that since the consolidation an important legacy, as to amount, which had been placed to the credit of the Lenox Library in the will of a wealthy citizen, has taken another direction, and I know that a well-known collector, who had made a most exceptional collection of rare and valuable books and autograph letters illustrating a specialty in English belles lettres, when he learned of the consolidation, canceled his intent of leaving it to the Lenox Library. This gentleman, now deceased, was particularly outspoken in his vigorous denunciations of the consolidation.

In conclusion, I wish again to state and affirm my proposition in relation to this uncalled work—for no one asked for the consolidation, and the public was content and grateful for what had been done by the Astors and Mr. Lenox. Circumstance and all the direct evidence that exists point to the conclusion that Mr. Lenox intended his collection, first of all, to be an interesting museum, composed of many of the most interesting and valuable bibliographical curiosities, for the general entertainment and instruction of the whole public; and the other part, the library proper, composed of valuable and exceptional specialties, for the use of scholars.

The fact of his having provided a large and appropriately constructed gallery for his paintings goes a long way toward proving the museum part of his permanent plan. And it almost goes without saying—a self-evident proposition—that the donor of this precious gift never intended it to be what is generally known as a popular library.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

Feb. 17, 1897.

**Lives Up to It.**

From The Niagara Falls Cataract.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has for its motto "All the News That's Fit to Print," and lives up to it. THE TIMES is an exceptionally good newspaper, and it is a relief to turn from the fake journals to it.

# NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

## International Congress on Legislation for Workingmen to be Held.

## SESSIONS WILL BE IN BERLIN.

### Some of the Questions Which Will Be Discussed by the Body Next September—The Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—An International Congress on Legislation for the Working Classes meets here in September next. The programme for discussion as now prepared has specific reference to German legislation, but includes also questions relating to the workers of other countries.

The congress will consider, first, what useful changes in legislation for the workers have occurred in each country since the congress convened in Berlin in 1890 on the initiative of the Kaiser. Then will follow the general questions: Ought workmen to be submitted to a protective régime, and how far is protection beneficial? Are international protective measures for workmen possible and desirable? Ought international bureaus for the collection and distribution of trades statistics be established? The programme covers, besides matters relating to protection of miners, the duties of Inspectors of Mines and Factories, and other cognate subjects.

## VIENNA'S WEISSE KREUZ BALL.

### Magnificent Costumes Displayed by the Women.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—An American diplomatist, just returned from Vienna, speaks in glowing terms of the "Weisse Kreuz" ball, which is the culminating event of the Vienna season. The costumes, he says, beat those displayed at the German imperial Court, and, of course, in Austrian opinion, the historic lustre of the names of the wearers of these costly costumes outvies by a few centuries those met with in Berlin society.

Countess Goluchowski wore a Duchesse robe, small corsage, draped with lace, trimmed with black violets. Countess Badeni wore a heavy white brocade robe, the corsage covered with diamonds and trimmed with white roses. Baroness von Billuska was attired in a white moire brocade robe, mousseline frills, trimmed with black violets. Countess Appenyi wore a white brocade robe and corsage in violets.

The Princess Schwarzenberg, the Princess Fallqvicine, the Countess Esterhazy, Countess Fugger, and Countess Kielmansegg rivaled each other in the display of diamonds. The Countess Kielmansegg wore a diamond corsage trimmed with white paradise birds and white roses. The Baroness Elisen was distinguished in a light green Duchesse robe, with a notably low corsage, consisting mostly of a branch of white roses drawn over the shoulder to the point of the taille, front and back.

### Organizing a Fechter Bund.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Berlin Fecht Club, under the Presidency of United States Consul General de Kay, is forming a German Fechter Bund on lines similar to the fencing union organized in America by Mr. de Kay some years ago. The first meeting of the bund will be held on the 6th of March, in the hall of the Berlin Fecht Club. Mr. de Kay will deliver the opening address. On the evening of the 7th of March, the bund will hold a fencing contest, followed by a dinner.

## SPARE THE BIRDS.

### A Woman's Appeal Against the Wearing of Feathers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have often wished it were possible to persuade our countrywomen to abandon the practice of wearing birds and feathers in their hats, but felt powerless to do anything in that direction. Now, however, the Rev. O. P. Gifford has come to the rescue and has said all one could desire on that subject. If, after reading his appeal, women continue the fashion, the responsibility rests with them of encouraging a cruel and wicked traffic.

Can it be pleasing to a merciful God to see the little creatures he has made to beautify and enliven our weary earth slaughtered by thousands, I may say millions, that the daughters of Eve may adorn themselves with the plumage? I sometimes wonder if, when our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were young, with their rosy cheeks and simple attire, they did not look as pretty as modern belles with dead birds and dead birds' feathers perched on top of the head. It is a pity our King's Daughters and Christian Endeavorers do not draw a line as to birds.

LOUISA JAY BRUEN.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1897.

Extract from a sermon delivered in Buffalo before the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

"Moses, the friend of God, recognizes the rights of birds and beasts in his laws. 'If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way in any tree, or on the ground, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the mother sitting upon them, thou shalt not take the mother with the young or with the eggs.' Let us turn this law, like a flashlight, on modern millinery.

"Yonder, on that 'love of a hat,' is an aigrette, a plume of white, as delicate as the autograph of the frost king when he registers his coming on the window pane. This white plume was torn from the back of the white heron. It was natural once, it is artificial now; it was nature's hint of a new home and multiplied lives, it is now fashion's brand of shame on thoughtless women. The supply is gathered when the breeding season is well advanced, the young are fully fledged, but not able to fly; the mother seeks food for her young, and, returning, is shot by the waiting hunter, the tuft torn from its place, the body left to rot, and the motherless young to starve. One hunter kills 100 in a day, forty to sixty hunters are out in the season, the air is tremulous with shrieks of suffering, heavy with the odor of decaying flesh, and all that vanity may be fed and pride nurtured. The white heron is almost exterminated in South Florida. Milliners' agents seek new fields.

"Yonder is a stuffed body that came from Italy. A bird was caught and with a hot iron, caged, put in a tree, the branches of the tree slimed, the pitiful cry of the blind bird called sympathizing friends, they were caught by the bird slime, captured-by hunters, robbed of life, and the skin stuffed for millinery. Italy sits well night songless to-day, that vanity may parade our streets adorned with stuffed skins, and gentle-hearted women swell the funeral procession, each one bearing a bird's corpse."

### Objects to "Greater New York."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the report on the charter presented to the Legislature the term "Greater New York" is frequently used. Can it be that this is the title by which the newly constituted city is to be known? It is more objectionable than the present name "New York."

The early practice of naming places after those in the older country from which the settlers emigrated seems quite natural from the desire to perpetuate names endeared by association; but why the prefix? Massachusetts has generally avoided this fault by adopting the names simply. The term "New York" has no historical significance of any value, nor anything of sentiment to commend it, and the combination makes almost impossible a proper pronunciation of the word "new." In the creation of another municipality an opportunity offers of adopting a name which shall be graceful and dignified and of conspicuous individuality. There need be no difficulty in the selection. The extension also of the present name to territories which have long had distinctive titles is liable to make confusion. Both convenience and taste suggest a change. Respectfully, N. B.

## OLD BIBLES IN A NEW HOME.

### A RICH AND CURIOUS COLLECTION ADDED TO LENOX LIBRARY.

### The American Bible Society Commits Its Treasured Volumes to Other Hands for the Sake of Better Protection.

Within the next fortnight the rich and curious library of the American Bible Society will have been transferred from its old home in the Bible House to the shelves of the Lenox Library, where, unless something now unforseen happens, it will take its permanent place as no mean portion of one of the most notable Biblical libraries in the world. The first installment of the Bible Society's collection of books, about one-fifth of the whole, was removed to the halls of the Lenox Library last week, and those remaining will follow as fast as they can be properly packed and arranged.

The Board of Managers of the Bible Society recently decided for the sake of safety to transfer these valuable books and manuscripts to some place where they would be better protected from the dangers of theft and fire. The facilities of the Bible House are in no way adequate to the intrinsic or historical value of the collection, and the lack of room there made it impossible for the library to be used either for displaying its beauties or for the benefit and instruction of the student. It was suggested that the shelves of the Lenox Library would be the most appropriate resting place for it, since in the latter institution there was already one of the finest Biblical libraries in existence. The authorities of the Lenox Library were only too eager to gain such a substantial addition to their collection, and the transfer was quickly agreed upon. According to the conditions of the agreement, however, the Lenox Library will hold the Bible Society's collection in trust only, and the latter in no respect relinquishes its ownership.

The work of removal is being most carefully done, lest some of the volumes shall be stolen or lost. The managers remember how a valuable book mysteriously disappeared years ago while the library was in transit from the old rooms in Nassau Street. This was an Eliot Indian Bible, given to the society in 1817. It has never been reclaimed.

The collection consists at the present time of about 6,000 volumes, the gradual accumulation of more than eighty years. The rate of accession for the past twenty-five years has been somewhat more than 110 volumes a year. As to its character, the library is thoroughly Biblical. Special attention has been given to the collecting of volumes representing attempts of scholars to provide some better translation of the whole Bible or parts of it.

The library contains specimens of all editions printed for the society. Its collection of editions of the Scriptures which have been printed in Japan is nearly complete, and it has numerous volumes of Chinese Scriptures.

Among the most important portions of the library from a historical standpoint is that which includes the archives of the American Bible Revision Committee, together with the miscellaneous books acquired for their use, the whole having been presented to the society by the company of revisers and by Dr. Schaff in 1885.

Perhaps the most valuable book in the society's collection is the Aitken Bible, but there are many other editions of the Holy Scriptures, originals and reproductions, which cannot be duplicated. There is an ancient Hebrew roll which was found in a synagogue in the interior of China. This roll is supposed to date back to the the year 900, and it is supposed to have been used for centuries.

## MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

### Further Contributions to the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

| | |
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| Calvary, Episcopal | $280.00 |
| Temple Ahawath Chesed | 129.00 |
| Holy Communion, Episcopal, additional | 70.00 |
| St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Episcopal | 19.84 |
| Manor Chapel, Reformed | 14.32 |

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mercantile Exchange | $1,172.00 |
| Free Sons of Israel Lodges | 153.00 |
| Anson Phelps Stokes | 100.00 |
| F. S. Smithers | 50.00 |
| S. Nicholas Kane | 50.00 |
| A. W. Colgate, additional | 25.00 |
| David Lydig | 25.00 |
| A. C. Monson | 25.00 |
| Charles Steele | 25.00 |
| R. V. Stevenson | 25.00 |
| Willard P. Ward | 25.00 |
| Aldace F. Walker | 25.00 |
| Harris D. Colt | 20.00 |
| Jonathan Dwight | 20.00 |
| Henry Burden, second | 20.00 |
| Jordan L. Mott | 20.00 |
| Henry C. Valentine | 15.00 |
| Henry Thompson | 10.00 |
| W. F. Thompson | 10.00 |
| Daniel C. French | 10.00 |
| George V. N. Baldwin | 10.00 |
| Herbert C. Pell | 10.00 |
| William C. Rives | 10.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon | 5.00 |
| Howard Mansfield | 5.00 |
| John Murray Mitchell | 5.00 |
| Benson B. Sloan | 5.00 |
| H. M. De Ruyter | 5.00 |

### The "Woman's Fund."

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection and requests all holders of collection boxes to send them in at the earliest possible moment:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes | $50.00 |
| Mrs. Francis M. Jencks | 50.00 |
| Mrs. E. D. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Joseph Auerbach | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Charles T. Barney | 10.00 |
| Mrs. William T. Wardwell | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Ann Constable | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Philip Niles | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Gregory Sutton | 5.00 |
| Mrs. C. D. Wadsworth | 5.00 |
| Mrs. H. W. Robbins | 5.00 |
| Mrs. C. J. Gould | 5.00 |
| Mrs. W. B. McVickar | 5.00 |
| Mrs. E. C. Moore | 5.00 |

BY COLLECTION BOXES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse | $46.36 |
| Mrs. T. P. T. Ralli | 40.54 |
| Mrs. J. L. Barclay | 22.30 |
| Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss | 21.40 |
| Mrs. George S. Bowdoin | 17.81 |
| Mrs. Charles R. Flint | 15.75 |
| Miss Irene Bigelow | 12.18 |
| Mrs. Ira Davenport | 8.59 |
| Miss Susan O. Hoffman | 3.22 |

## MME. NORDICA RESTING.

### She Took a Sleep of Twenty-four Hours—Plans Unchanged.

Mme. Nordica's plans are still unsettled. She spent yesterday in her apartments at the Waldorf with her sister, Mrs. Baldwin of Boston, and denied herself to all callers. She still contemplates leaving for France Wednesday, however, and taking a long rest before the Covent Garden season begins.

Her manager, Harry E. Sanford, is carrying on negotiations with Walter Damrosch at St. Louis for her appearance here during the German opera season. The only difference that prevented a closing of contracts last night was a matter of the figures demanded and those offered.

All reports hinting at her being seriously indisposed are pronounced false. She has simply given herself over to the luxury of a long sleep—according to her maid, a slumber of twenty-four hours.

### Summer Tuition for Teachers.

The New York University announces a course of instruction in mathematics, chemistry, biology, physics, psychology, history, German, French, pedagogy, and physical training during the Summer. The session will begin July 5 and end Aug. 18, except the pedagogy courses, which will begin July 12 and finish Aug. 20. The Summer courses are offered for the benefit of teachers and others who are unable to attend during the regular college year. The courses will be given in the new buildings of the Undergraduate College at University Heights. The tuition fee for each student will be $25, and admits to all courses which the student may elect.

# THE VENEZUELAN REPORT

## Difficulties Which the Commission Encountered in Pursuing Its Work.

## AID WAS FREELY ADVANCED.

### The Report, Presented to the President on Saturday, Shows the Great Amount of Labor That the Task of the Commission Involved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The report of the Venezuelan Commission, which was presented to the President yesterday, opens with a reference to its organization by the election of David J. Brewer as President and Severo Mallet Prevost as Secretary, and mentions that at the outset the commission was confronted with the fact that its work was both novel and difficult. Respecting this, it says:

"While the boundary line, whose true location the commission was called upon to ascertain, was a matter of importance in its ultimate determination to both Venezuela and Great Britain, neither Government was consulted or took part in the creation of the commission, or in the selection of Commissioners. Each of them might have ignored our commission as the result of a merely voluntary movement on the part of a nation in no way personally interested in the territorial question. Yet we felt that while neither Government was bound by what we should ascertain and report, each might be willing to assist in our work, and might be possessed of evidence of great value, not easily at least obtainable from other sources. We therefore addressed a communication to the Secretary of State, with a view of its presentation to the two Governments so directly interested. During the entire life of the commission, each of the two Governments has manifested in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner its desire to help us in our investigations."

### Aid Given by Individuals.

The commission also refers to the aid given it by individual citizens in furnishing information that seemed likely to be of assistance in the determination of the boundary, and warmly expresses its appreciation of services rendered by numerous gentlemen, eminent in the line of historical and antiquarian researches, who furnished it with numerous maps, books, geographical papers, and other documents bearing directly upon the subject of inquiry. The list of names prominently mentioned in this part of the report includes those of Mr. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College; Prof. John Franklin Jameson, professor of history at Brown University, and Prof. George L. Burr, professor of history at Cornell University, recognized authorities in antiquarian researches, who carefully examined certain historical questions and prepared papers which accompany this report. Prof. Burr, especially, has been of great service, having given to the commission a year's labor, part of which was in the examination of original documents in Holland and London.

"We were also assisted by Prof. James C. Hanson of the Wisconsin State University in the examination of a collection of maps and charts belonging to that institution, and by Dr. De Haan of Johns Hopkins University, in the matter of translation of Dutch documents and the examination of the archives in Holland. While no formal paper was prepared by either of these gentlemen, to be incorporated in our reports, their services were none the less of great value, and deserved especial mention."

### A New Map Prepared.

The report continues in part as follows:

"The confusion apparent on the face of the maps, even of the later ones, suggested a general lack of geographical knowledge, and it was deemed important that we should have a map promptly prepared expressing the latest results of all researches and examinations. Accordingly, we applied to the officials in charge of the Geological Survey and of the Hydrographic Office, who promptly placed at our disposal all the material in their possession, and also personally rendered great assistance.

"In the matter of historical investigation there were questions as to actual settlements, when made, by which nation, how long continued, and the acts of dominion exercised in connection with such settlements over contiguous territory. This opened a wide field for investigation, which included an examination into the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco from the time of the first location of the City of Santo Thome, prior to 1600, the Dutch settlements on the Essequibo and the Pomeroon, the Spanish missions east of the Imataca Mountains in portions of the Cuyuni Basin, and the temporary establishments of the two nations in various parts of the disputed territory, also the several efforts of the two nations to exercise dominion and control over the Indians residing in those districts, to carry on trade and commerce with those Indians, and the long series of efforts on the part of each to check and destroy the aggressive, and what was supposed to be the unwarranted, efforts of the other nation to acquire a foothold in the territory."

### The Treaty of Munster.

The commission refers to the necessity, in addition to its researches into historical works and works of travel, of an insight into diplomatic correspondence bearing directly or indirectly, probably or possibly, upon the question before it, and says:

"The treaty of Munster, while it contained a confirmation by each nation to the other of the places, &c., of which it was in possession, did not name those places, and did not define the boundary between the possessions of the two nations, nor in terms indicate any rule by which such boundary could be defined; neither, on the other hand, did it provide for any future conventional treaty for the determination of such boundary.

"It seemed possible, if not probable, that there were existing certain international rules, generally understood and accepted, of sufficient application to settle the true boundary between the possessions of the two nations. Impressed with the conviction that such might have been brought of the two nations in this convention, we deemed it important to examine and discuss various treatises on international law. This treaty of Munster, it must be borne in mind, was signed a century and a half after the discovery of America, at a time when, as a well-known fact, European nations had established many settlements within the limits of this continent, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that by that time some rules for the delineation of boundary had become recognized, and not improbable that these two nations when convening to each other their respective possessions had such rules in mind as sufficient to fix the boundaries thereof. In pursuance of this, we examined and discussed all the available treatises on international law from Vattel to the present time, in their bearings on the question before us."

"In the course of such examination our attention was directed to the fact that questions of this kind entered into the discussion between the United States and Spain in reference to the settlement of the boundaries between what is now Louisiana and Texas, and also between this country and Great Britain in respect to the boundaries between our northern possessions and British Columbia. We examined at length the correspondence between the representatives of these respective nations concerning these matters, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, the opinions of these nations to some extent interested in this controversy as to the rules for determining questions of boundary.

"It was developed by such examination that there are certain rules in respect to the delimitation of boundary which had been generally acquiesced in by all nations and may be said to have therefore become a part of international law; other rules whose validity was denied and of which, therefore, it could only be safely said that it is doubtful whether they entered into the thought of the two nations in making this treaty, and still others which were mere claims on the part of one nation or another, and which were so generally denied that it must be assumed that they were not regarded in this treaty.

### Original Documents Needed.

"Before we had proceeded far in our investigation it became obvious that we must extend our inquiry beyond matters that had hitherto passed into print. No treaty had ever been made between the nations which definitely determined the boundary line. While the treaty of Munster in 1648 confirmed to each the possession it then had, there was no specification of those possessions and no indication of the territorial limits which attached to the actual settlements. In the diplomatic correspondence there was no attempt at an accurate description of any boundary line.

"Whatever there was in such correspondence by way of claim on the one side without denial on the other, which tended to show that certain places and districts were recognized as belonging to one or the other Government, there was nothing which could be said to approximate an agreement as to the true location of the line dividing the territories of the two nations. Neither did the multitude of maps published during the last three centuries disclose any consensus of opinion among cartographers in respect to the divisional line. Books of history and travel were not only lacking in definiteness, but also in many respects conflicting in their statements, many of them supporting such statements by reference to unpublished papers and reports.

"These things combined to make it clear that no satisfactory answer could be given to the question submitted to us without some investigation of original documents, and the proposition was debated whether we should ourselves visit Spain and Holland, or send special agents to make examinations of the archives of the two nations, and obtain copies of the valuable documents to be found therein.

"While debating this question we were advised by the Venezuelan Government that it had caused an examination to be made of the archives in Spain and copies taken of such documents found therein as were supposed to throw light upon the question before us. We were also advised that the British Government was collecting evidence, and was preparing to submit to Parliament a book containing the information it had thus acquired. It seemed probable that the collection being made by the two Governments might relieve us from the necessity of personal visits, or of sending special agents, or at least aid materially in determining the line and scope of our own examinations. Hence we delayed action in this direction. The first two volumes of the British blue books were placed in our hands the latter part of March, and the Venezuelan copies as translated and printed, were received in June.

"The latter consisted wholly of Spanish documents. The two volumes of the British Blue Book contained little from the Dutch archives, and while there was some reference to documents found therein, the documents themselves were not quoted. Under these circumstances our pressing duty seemed to be a thorough examination of the archives at Holland. According on May 9, Prof. Burr left to engage in this work. He remained abroad until Oct. 28, spending his time mainly in Holland, though visiting London for the examination of certain Dutch documents that had been surrendered by Holland to England. He was assisted in his work by Dr. De Haan, and the result of their researches is found in Volume II.

"Mr. Coudert of our commission spent several weeks abroad, and also gave his personal attention to this work of examination. Through the kind assistance of Archbishop Corrigan of New York City we obtained access to the documents found in the Propaganda at Rome, which contain reports of the missionary establishments in a part of this disputed territory, and which proved of especial value in determining the extent and character of the Spanish occupation. The large collection of documents from the Spanish archives presented by the Venezuelan Government, as well as that found in the British Blue Books, led us to believe that there was no necessity for any further examination of such archives.

### The Material at Hand.

"In the month of November, Prof. Burr having returned from Holland, the material which he had collected, the British Blue Book, the Venezuelan documents, and the unprinted evidence which had been furnished by the Venezuelan Government, were all before us, together with such information as we had obtained from the Propaganda at Rome and from our examination and perusal of the various books of history, travel, and international law, as well as of the diplomatic correspondence. At that time we received advices from the Secretary of State of the conclusion of negotiations looking to an arbitration of the matter in dispute.

"The commission since then has been preparing an atlas and printing the testimony it collected and the reports of experts. Its own publications will consist of four volumes, as follows:

"Volume I., containing this report and several historical reports; Volume II., documents from the Dutch archives, prepared by Prof. Burr, together with certain miscellaneous documents furnished by the Venezuelan Government; Volume III., cartographical reports; Volume IV., an atlas comprising seventy-five maps."

### The Move Toward Arbitration.

The commission puts on record its high appreciation of the value of the services of its Secretary, Mr. Mallet-Prevost, and, in concluding, says:

"Of the employes in our office it is no more than justice to say that they have all proved competent and faithful. May we not properly advert to the fact that, while in consequence of the recent treaty between the two nations especially interested, which treaty was brought about by the active efforts of this Government, our own work has been terminated, the commission has been a factor of no inconsiderable importance in the solution of the problem?

"It may be inappropriate for us to enter into any defense of the action of Congress in authorizing its creation, and yet it may not be amiss to notice that at that time there had been developed, and was existing, no little bitterness of feeling between the people of the United States and Great Britain; talk of war was abundant, and the business interests of both nations were affected prejudicially by the possibilities of conflict.

"The appointment of the commission, though it had no absolute power of determining the question at issue, was accepted as affording a means for a full investigation of the question in dispute, and for an ascertainment by gentlemen impartial and disinterested of the facts respecting the controverted boundary. The general belief that a full disclosure of the facts in respect to this troublesome question would open the way to some peaceful solution of the dispute promptly allayed the apprehensions of war and all waited until this commission should have completed its examination.

"Not only was this apprehension of conflict allayed, but each nation seemed to feel that the creation of the commission was equivalent to an invitation to the two contesting nations to appear before the bar of public opinion and make each its showing as to the merits of its claim. It is not strange that under the influence of this, each nation proceeded not merely to state its contentions, but to examine the various depositories of evidence in Spain, Holland, Rome, London, Georgetown, and Caracas for proof of facts to sustain such contentions; and the many volumes of original matter taken from these depositories, which, since, the appointment of the commission, have been printed, have thrown a flood of light upon the question.

More than that, as each nation has made thus independently its examination of historical and other facts, it would seem that each has become impressed with the conviction that the question is one of such nature as to justify reference to an arbitral tribunal; that there is no such absolute certainty of right on the part of either as to justify a mere forcible assertion thereof, and that the question is really one calling for judicial examination and determination.

A wise and just view of the case is that the commission has been a potent factor in bringing the two nations into a consent to submit the matter in dispute to an arbitral tribunal. We are not blind to the fact that the air to-day is full of arbitration as a just and proper way to settle international disputes, and we can but hope that this commission has helped to the consummation of such a happy result generally, as well as in respect to this particular dispute.

"It is also believed that the mass of documents, maps, and reports already referred to, which have been collected, sifted, and submitted to critical examination by the commission, will prove to be of great use to the arbitral tribunal, materially abridging their labors and therefore insuring a much more early solution and settlement of the questions involved than would otherwise be possible, thus removing all the more speedily and completely a danger which has threatened normal international relations for many years past."

### Red Men's Masquerade.

The annual masquerade ball of the Association of Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men of this city will be held in Webster Hall this evening. The association is composed of delegates of the various tribes in the city, twenty-two of which are united in the body. There is a membership of 4,240 in the city, and an equal number in Greater New York, and 25,000 in the State.

# SANDY HOOK AN ISLAND

## THE NEW INLET ASSUMING A SERIOUS PHASE.

### Temporary Stoppage of Navigation of the Shrewsbury Rivers Threatened—A Problem for Congress to Solve—Boat Travel from New York.

Sandy Hook, the first land that greets the eye of the voyager to New York from the old countries, is again an island by reason of the formation of a new inlet. When Sir Henry Hudson discovered it and anchored his good ship Half Moon in the lee of its sheltering cedars, on Sept. 4, 1609, he described it as a cape, connected with the Highlands of Navesink by a narrow isthmus, or bar.

This bar must have been, before those days as since, more or less uncertain and subject to sudden changes by the action of the waters, for the Indians, in their sale of the Hook to Sir Robert Hartshorne later on, called it an island.

The new inlet may place the United States Government in the peculiar attitude of being a violator of its own navigation laws by obstructing a navigable waterway, as well as put it to enormous expense to maintain rail connection with its works on the reservation. It threatens to stop all navigation of the Shrewsbury Rivers, for the coming season at least, or to make the boat route to the hosts of popular resorts on the river banks via Sandy Hook and the ocean.

The inlet will totally change the character of the tides and waters of the rivers, and will add to the fishing and oyster features, both for pleasure and profit. Just now it seems to be threatening Seaside, or Parkertown, with annihilation by flood, for the ocean surf is breaking on its shore and tearing away its protecting bulkheads.

When, after a severe northeaster, in the middle of October last, it was reported that the ocean was washing across the beach into the Shrewsbury River at the southern end of the Government reservation, the possible permanence of the inlet was not thought of. After the Central Railroad of New Jersey abandoned that portion of the beach north of the Highland Beach Station and diverted its tracks over the river to its new terminal at Atlantic Highlands, no special effort was made to restrain the action of the ocean at that point.

### Growth of the Inlet.

The United States Government purchased the abandoned tracks down to the connection with the road operated, and acquired from the Highland Beach Improvement Company all the property between their amusement grounds and the reservation, and sought to maintain rail connection by building 1,200 feet of trestle to carry the track over the part of the beach that had been especially subject to damage by the surf. The idea was to allow the waves free play under the trestle rather than go to great expense for the construction of such an elaborate bulkhead as the railroad company was building from Highland Beach to Seabright. But as time progressed the inlet grew. As storm succeeded storm the force of the surf widened and deepened the break in the beach; the sand cut from the beach rapidly filled up the east, or principal, boat channel between the beach and Island Beach.

By the end of November the Seabird, always the last of the river boats to tie up, found the passage of the East Channel a serious task, for the fast-forming bar necessitated a sharp turn in what was becoming a very narrow waterway. Shortly before the natural close of the season the Seabird broke her rudder chains in making the turn at that difficult point, and tied up for the Winter rather than risk further and more serious damage. By the middle of December the inlet had so widened that the Government had to add a temporary trestle to connect the old structure with the beach on the north side of the inlet, so as to be able to ship some heavy guns that had been tested. Bids were taken for the extension of the trestle for 600 feet to the north, but when the successful bidder arrived on the scene with his men and machinery, he was so disheartened at the prospect before him that he paid a forfeit of $1,000, and threw up the contract.

With this additional money added to that in hand, Messrs. Ross & Sandford, who had built the original structure, undertook to build 700 feet. By Feb. 1 they had completed half of this, starting from the beach and building out into the inlet until they met and joined to the old portion. The storm of Feb. 2 cut the beach away to the north again, so that all the new work was out in the water, and on the 6th instant another storm made the situation almost as bad as at the start. At that last date the Island Beach was connected by a bar that was dry at all tides, and a long sandbar projected over half way across the face of the West Channel.

### Problem Before Congress.

The recommendation of Secretary Lamont to Congress in the middle of January last "to appropriate $75,000 for the construction of a sea wall at Sandy Hook, N. J., in order to maintain land transportation over the isthmus and the navigation of the Shrewsbury River," is the first public recognition of the importance of the coming inlet. The maintenance of railroad connection between the mainland and Sandy Hook is almost an absolute necessity to the United States Government, for, in addition to sending supplies and munitions of war to Fort Hancock and the lighthouses on the point, the Hook is also used as the main proving station for new cannon, mortars, firearms, and war machinery.

In addition, the Government, in its contracts for the construction of the new army post at Fort Hancock, agrees to afford the contractors the use of this rail connection. As that post will be a veritable village, having in all thirty-four brick and stone buildings, some—like the Administration Building, unmarried officers' club residence, the barracks, shops, and storehouse—being of great size, and the whole connected with improved roads and walks, sewers and water, there will be an immense amount of material to be taken there, most of it naturally arriving by rail. One additional item, for which bids are now being asked, is 35,000 cubic yards of top soil to spread over the barren sand and make it possible to grow flowers and have lawns. This alone will require nearly 3,000 cars to move, and must necessarily be obtained back from the water and easy of access to boats.

Secretary Lamont's recommendation was but the voicing of the general first impression, that all that was necessary was to close the inlet, thus not only protecting the railroad, but, by preventing the washing of the sand from the beach into the river, also stop the closing of the channels by which the river reached the bay. To those who have visited that beach during the progress of a severe northeaster and have seen the rushing waters hurl huge rocks about like pebbles, wrench massive timbers and piles apart or break them off like twigs, or pile up or cut out sand to a depth of from six to eight feet for acres and acres in an hour or so, the prospect of successfully barring out the ocean and closing of the inlet would seem to be an impossibility.

In view of the extreme northerly location of the new inlet and the efforts that will be made by the authorities to close it, the chances are that it will not last long, perhaps not a year, but by its action in shutting up the outlets of the river to the bay, it may help to cause a serviceable inlet to break through the greatly weakened beach at some point far enough to the south to allow it to remain open for years.

### Boats Travel.

Not the least of the impending changes in the vastness of interest is the boat travel on the Shrewsbury. During the past three years, owing to the improvement of navigation by the expenditures of Congress, the boat travel, especially on the South Shrewsbury, has grown wonderfully. Last year there were on the North Shrewsbury the steamers Sea Bird and Albertina, plying between New York and all points to Red Bank, and the catamaran Highland Beach, running on the river only between Red Bank and Highland Beach.

On the South Shrewsbury there were the Patten Line steamers Elberon, Mary Patten, and Pleasure Bay, between New York and Pleasure Bay; the independent steamer Tourist, to the same points, and the Little Silver, to Little Silver Point and Ocean-port. There were also quite a flotilla of small steam and electric launches, with headquarters at the Pleasure Bay resort, and the fish transport from Seabright to Fulton Market. If the inlet continues to grow and the railroad trestle remains it is probable that this growing travel will be stopped, for at best the old channels will be navigable at flood tide only, and boats run on tide time tables can never become popular routes. The hours are so seldom convenient and the service so frequently irregular.

If the inlet is made use of navigation would probably be improved, for the direct tides would increase the depth of the water, but a more seaworthy class of boats would be required to stand that portion of the trip from the point of the Hook to the inlet by way of the ocean.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Margaret V. S. Wolfe.

Mrs. Margaret V. S. Wolfe of 606 Madison Avenue, widow of Joel Wolfe, died on Saturday of bronchitis and general debility. She was in her eightieth year and was known as one of the oldest residents of the city.

Mrs. Wolfe was born in Dutchess County, but came to this city at an early age, and for upward of sixty years was identified with church and social work here. She was a member of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and, although an unostentatious woman, was well known to the large circle that supports the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge's work in that parish. Her charities, like her friendships, were many.

The obsequies will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The interment will be in the family's private burial ground.

### Dr. Henry K. Huntington.

Dr. Henry K. Huntington was found dead yesterday morning at the home of John Hawkins, on Banta Place, City Island. Dr. Huntington was fifty-three years old. For twenty years he was well-known in New Rochelle and surrounding towns. A year ago he left New Rochelle and went to City Island to live. It is said he and his wife, Mrs. Monica F. Huntington, became estranged. A few days ago Mrs. Huntington tried to induce her husband to return to New Rochelle, where she keeps a fashionable boarding house on Prospect Street. The couple had no children. During the year that Doctor Huntington spent on City Island his health was poor.

### George Storer Adams.

George Storer Adams died at his home, 123 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after an illness of five weeks. Mr. Adams was born in Norwich, Conn., fifty-five years ago. He went to school there and in Buffalo, N. Y. He served during the war in the Twenty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, of Buffalo. He lived in Brooklyn fifteen years prior to his death, and was engaged in the grocery business. He was President of the Judson Missionary Society, and Superintendent of the Hanson Place Baptist Sunday school. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

The funeral will take place from the residence this evening at 8 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

### Mrs. Matilda Runyon.

Mrs. Matilda Runyon of the well-known New Jersey family, died yesterday morning in Jersey City. She was eighty-seven years old.

Mrs. Runyon was born in New Brunswick, and was the daughter of Judge Simeon Mundy. She was married to Clarkson Runyon, whom she survived by about twenty years. Mrs. Runyon leaves surviving her two sons, one, Charles, living in this city; the other, Clarkson, living in New Brunswick, and one daughter, Mrs. Cora Brett of Jersey City.

### Obituary Notes.

MARY C. AGNEW, wife of John T. Agnew of this city, died at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, yesterday. She was seventy-four years old.

WILLIAM J. AVERILL, President of the Ogdensburg Bank, died yesterday at his home in Ogdensburg, N. Y., of apoplexy. He was seventy-three years old. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

EDWARD ELLIS, President of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, died yesterday at his home in Schenectady, N. Y., aged fifty-three years. He is survived by a wife, a daughter, and a son. Mr. Ellis was a Presidential Elector in 1888.

JAMES AUSTIN, President of the Dominion Bank, and one of the best-known financiers in Canada, died Saturday at the age of eighty-four years. He was President of the Consumers' Gas Company, besides being President or Vice President of several insurance companies.

DR. JOHN KIRBY, one of the physicians in charge at the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane, near Trenton, died Saturday, aged seventy-one years. He had been connected with the hospital since 1876. Before coming to Trenton, he practiced medicine at Salem, N. J. Dr. Kirby graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848.

CHESTER R. B. VAN ANTWERP died yesterday morning at his residence, 412 Lexington Avenue, of consumption. He was born in Albany in 1863, and was the son of Danial Van Antwerp of that place. He went to the West Point Military Academy, and later, going West for his health, became an agent for several real estate and loan companies, traveling over California and the most Western States. He came here last Spring from Denver, believing that his health was restored, with the intention of going into business here. He leaves a wife and a brother.

## INDIAN HOSPITAL WORK.

### An Appeal for Money from Fort Yates, North Dakota.

It costs $1,600 a year to conduct an Indian hospital on the plains, and the little hospital built at Fort Yates, N. D., by the American Missionary Association has been closed for some time because of lack of funds. In an appeal for aid to the people of the East, and especially of New York City. Miss Mary C. Collins of Fort Yates says that the Indians regard the doctor and the hospital as "the best things that Christians have given to our people." It does not take long for the Indians, after mingling with white people, to reach the conclusion that their tribal "medicine man" is a humbug.

Miss Collins says: "The medicine man has lost his hold upon the superstitious minds of most of the Indians. His influence was only bad, and in many instances he robbed his confiding patients of much of their property. We now have a good physician here—a woman—who, with her assistant, has not only been able to care constantly for patients in the little hospital, but the doctor goes about on her wheel to visit the sick on all parts of the reservation. The only support that our hospital has had recently has come from Christian Endeavorers, Indian associations, and Sunday schools."

While the Indian hospital at Fort Yates was open, men came 100 and 200 miles with their sick, and their faith in the curative power of the doctors is described as childlike and implicit.

### Burglars Near Headquarters.

A house on Mulberry Street, near Houston Street, only two doors from Police Headquarters, has been entered by burglars four times within the past two months. It is owned by H. W. Michels, who keeps a bakery in the basement. The losers by the thefts have been Mr. Michels's assistants in his bakery, three German girls. The thieves, who have secured about $20 and some articles of clothing, are supposed to have entered, certainly on three of the occasions, by the fire escape.


SPECIAL NOTICES.

# GRAND RALLY

## In the Interest of CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

There will be a meeting in CARNEGIE HALL, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1897, commencing at 8 o'clock, to celebrate the FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ORGANIZED EFFORTS IN DEFENSE OF THE MORAL PURITY OF THE YOUNG.

Addresses by MESSRS. MORRIS K. JESUP, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Vice Presidents of the society; the Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, ex-Congressman and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, January 22d, 1897.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 85, 378, 391, 393, 493, 577, 601.

of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 42, 68, 275, 299, 313, 334, 358.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1897, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing March 1st, 1897, secured upon land known as the Glentworth Tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Wall Street traders, still counting on an inauguration boom, are expectant of buoyancy with activity on the Stock Exchange this week. They will be disappointed if those good features do not appear from the very start of to-day's market.

***

Even the professional bear contingent anticipates that a smart up turn is probable. The bear idea is that capitalists friendly to the new National Administration will join in security market operations to give Mr. McKinley a cheering send-off. This sentimental notion seems pretty far-fetched, though there are others than bear speculators who quote such "reasons" for new Wall Street life.

***

If only Washington were hermetically sealed for a little while, betterment in the financial world would be a good deal surer. It is open gossip in Wall Street that certain statesmen who are particularly heroic over Cuba are as much in the stock market now as they were when, a couple of years ago, there was a scandal to provoke investigation. There is entertainment in Wall Street when brokers with Washington wires are willing to be frank. Some fashions do not much change—and Washington stockjobbing is in that category.

***

Several of the conspicuous industrial stocks are in the list which it is supposed will be affected by what may come to pass in tariff law revision. Sugar Trust, as usual, is foremost. Friends of the property do not hesitate to declare openly that pledges have been made to the trust which, if fulfilled, will provide more satisfactory "protection" than ever hitherto has been given. It is none the less evident that influential insiders are perturbed over suggestions that the sugar schedule will be on a specific duty basis instead of ad valorem—the latter being so charmingly elastic.

***

Next to Sugar Trust prospects, there is most interest in Washington plans touching the revenues of the American Spirits Company—once less euphoniously known to Wall Street stock jobbery as the Whisky Trust. For months a bull pool has been hunting for a chance to unload this specialty. Its hopes now hang on Washington, almost as a finality. There are some signs that Washington is disposed to be friendly.

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So far as any immediate advantages can come to the stock market as a whole, there will have to be dependence, however, upon factors more forceful than bundles of hopefulness received via Washington. Speculators who desire market advances will have to do something more than prophesy and give advice.

Spot-cash action is the essential. And if only there were bravery in these Wall Street times—bravery warranted by what natural conditions really are—such action would be prompt enough.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 2 | Consol. Gas | 5 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1 | Ill. Steel Co. | 3½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 3½ | Lake Shore | 3½ |
| Am. Tobacco | 3⅝ | Louis. & Nash. | 1¼ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 1½ | Manhattan | 1⅞ |
| Chicago Gas | 1¼ | Minn. Iron | 6¼ |
| Chi. & Northwest. | 1½ | St. P. & O. | 2½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 2¼ | Tenn. C. & I. | 1¼ |
| C., M. & St. P. | 1½ | U. S. Leather pf. | 1⅞ |
| C., R. I. & P. | 1⅛ | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1 |

STOCKS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| O. R. & N. pf. | 1½ | U. S. Rubber | 1½ |

***

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., I., St. L. & C. 4s. | 1¼ | L. E. & W. 2d 5s. | 1 |
| C., H. V. & T. 5s. | 1½ | N. Y., N. H. & H. | |
| C., H. V. & T. 6s. | 5⅞ | deb. 4s. | 1½ |
| D., S., S. & At. 5s. | 1 | Nor. Pac. 1st. | 1 |
| K. P. con. t. r. | 2 | Reading 1st pf. un. | 1¼ |
| Kings Co. Elev. 1st. | 4 | Utah Nor. 7s. | 3 |

BONDS DECLINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook. Elev. 1st. | 1¾ | H. & Texas 1st 5s. | 1 |
| Buff., R. & P. gen. | 1 | Mo. Pac. con. | 1 |
| Geo. Pac. 1st. | 1 | Ohio South. 1st. | 1½ |

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

| | High-est. | Low-est. | Last. | Last. Feb. 29,'96. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil. | 13¾ | 12½ | 13¾ | 17 |
| American Cotton Oil pf. | 55 | 55 | 55 | 61½ |
| Am. Spirits Mfg. | 14¾ | 13¾ | 14⅛ | .. |
| Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 34 | 32¾ | 34 | .. |
| Am. Sugar Refineries. | 117⅝ | 113 | 117¼ | 115½ |
| Am. Sugar Refineries pf. | 103⅝ | 102½ | 102¾ | 101¾ |
| American Tobacco | 75⅝ | 71¾ | 75½ | 78¾ |
| American Tobacco pf. | 102½ | 101½ | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| A., T. & S. F., all in pd. | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅝ | 16¼ |
| A., T. & S. F. pf. | 23⅝ | 22½ | 23⅝ | 25½ |
| A., T. & S. F., new. | 12⅜ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ | .. |
| Baltimore & Ohio. | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 22¼ |
| Bay State Gas | 12½ | 11½ | 11⅝ | .. |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit. | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 23¾ |
| Buff., R. & Pitts. | 55 | 55 | 55 | .. |
| Canada Southern | 45⅜ | 44¾ | 45 | 50 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio. | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 16⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton. | 165¼ | 165¼ | 165¼ | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy. | 75⅞ | 73⅝ | 75⅞ | 78 |
| Chicago Gas | 78⅝ | 75½ | 76⅝ | 87 |
| Chic., Mil. & St. Paul. | 77 | 75⅝ | 76⅞ | 76 |
| Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 133⅝ | 133½ | 133⅝ | 130 |
| Chicago & Northwestern. | 105⅜ | 104 | 105⅜ | 103½ |
| Chicago & Northwest. pf. | 154 | 154 | 154 | .. |
| Chic., R. I. & Pac. | 67⅜ | 66⅜ | 67¾ | 71¾ |
| Chicago Stock Yards. | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 27⅝ | 26¼ | 26½ | 36½ |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 21½ | 21 | 21¼ | 32 |
| Columbus & Hock. Coal. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Col., Hock. V. & Toledo. | 6½ | 3½ | 4¼ | 16¼ |
| Consolidated Gas Co. | 154 | 151 | 154 | 167½ |
| Delaware & Hudson. | 108 | 106¾ | 107½ | 127 |
| Delaware, Lack. & West. | 154½ | 153½ | 154⅝ | 160⅜ |
| Denver & Rio Grande. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 14 |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 48 |
| Erie | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅝ | .. |
| Erie 1st pf. | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| General Electric. | 35½ | 34¼ | 35 | 31¼ |
| Illinois Central. | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 97½ |
| Illinois Steel Company. | 36½ | 34¾ | 36½ | 66 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Keokuk & Western. | 32 | 32 | 32 | .. |
| Laclede Gas. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Lake Erie & Western. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 20½ |
| Lake Erie & Western pf. | 68 | 66⅜ | 66¾ | 74¼ |
| Lake Shore. | 161½ | 157 | 161 | 148½ |
| Louisville & Nashville. | 50¼ | 48⅞ | 50¼ | 52 |
| Manhattan Consolidated. | 89⅜ | 87½ | 89¼ | 106 |
| Metropolitan Traction. | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ | 105 |
| Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 82 |
| Minnesota Iron. | 47¼ | 43¾ | 47½ | 69½ |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 13⅜ | 13 | 13⅜ | 12 |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 30½ | 29 | 30½ | 28½ |
| Missouri Pacific. | 21¾ | 20⅜ | 21 | 23½ |
| National Lead Co. | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | 25¼ |
| National Lead Co. pf. | 92 | 88½ | 90⅜ | 87½ |
| National Linseed Oil. | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 17 |
| New Jersey Central. | 97⅜ | 95 | 96⅜ | 105¾ |
| New York Central. | 93¾ | 92⅞ | 93¾ | 98 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 175½ | 174 | 174 | 185 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | .. |
| N. Y., Sus. & West. | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 10 |
| N. Y., Sus. & West. pf. | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | 27 |
| North American. | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 5⅜ |
| Northern Pacific. | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ | .. |
| Ontario & Western. | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| Oregon Railway & Nav. pf. | 42 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| Pacific Mail. | 25⅝ | 24½ | 25⅝ | 27⅝ |
| Phila. & Read., all in. pd. | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | .. |
| Phil. & R. 1st pf., w. i. | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ | .. |
| Phil. & R. 2d pf., w. i. | 30 | 29½ | 30 | .. |
| Pullman Pal. Car Co. | 157 | 156⅞ | 156⅞ | 160 |
| St. Louis & Santa Fe. | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | .. |
| St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf. | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅞ | .. |
| St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf. | 15¼ | 14⅜ | 15¼ | .. |
| St. Louis S. W. | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 5¼ |
| St. Louis S. W. pf. | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | 11½ |
| St. P., Minn. & Man. | 117 | 116¼ | 117 | 116 |
| St. P. & Omaha. | 51½ | 49¼ | 51½ | 40 |
| St. P. & Omaha pf. | 135 | 135 | 135 | 123¾ |
| Silver Bullion certfs. | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 68½ |
| Southern Pacific | 15⅛ | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 19½ |
| Southern Railway. | 9⅞ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9¾ |
| Southern Railway pf. | 28⅜ | 27⅝ | 28⅜ | 31 |
| Standard R. & T. | 10⅜ | 9½ | 10⅜ | 8 |
| Tenn. Coal & I. | 28¼ | 25¾ | 28¼ | 30½ |
| Texas Pacific | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | 8⅜ |
| Union Pacific | 7⅜ | 6⅝ | 7⅜ | 7½ |
| U. S. Leather. | 8 | 7½ | 8 | 9½ |
| U. S. Leather pf. | 59⅝ | 55½ | 59⅝ | 61⅜ |
| U. S. Rubber | 21⅞ | 20 | 20½ | 27½ |
| U. S. Rubber pf. | 73 | 72 | 72½ | 86 |
| Wabash | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6⅞ |
| Wabash pf. | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 18 |
| West. Union Telegraph. | 83⅝ | 82¼ | 83½ | 83¾ |
| Wheeling & L. E. | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| Wheeling & L. E. pf. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 39¼ |
| Wisconsin Central. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £545,874 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58⅞, became 58.41 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 845,000f in gold and 1,080,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.86 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand.

Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago.—60@50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

## LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE.

Wherever men with Wall Street interests were met yesterday there was keen interest displayed in the disclosure by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the conditions shown by the annual report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company—hitherto suppressed—making it plain how the Jersey Central has been able to show fully earned dividends while other anthracite roads have been obliged to present different exhibits.

To the Wall Street mind, of course, the status of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre is merely that of a component part of the Jersey Central system, and "earnings" or "income" showing in Jersey Central accounts derived from this coal company need to be legitimate if Jersey Central can claim to be entitled to them as Jersey Central's own reports have been claiming. Otherwise Jersey Central can affect only to be depending upon reprehensible methods.

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No ordinary reader of the Jersey Central report for 1896 (issued Feb. 3, 1897,) could avoid the impression that interest to the amount of $428,120 had been received from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre. Here is the plain way in which the item is entered:

"Income from investments:
Interest on Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds...$428,120."

This $428,120 is used to make up the Jersey Central showing of "surplus for the year" applicable to dividends—and without it the dividend was not earned.

This $428,120 is specifically claimed to come from Jersey Central's own subordinate company, whose report (hidden till now from the public) shows that for the year ended November, 1896, this $428,120 was not earned—that, instead of having any surplus at all, there was more than a million dollars deficit.

So vast a sum lacking can signify not merely that interest was not earned for the Jersey Central's dues, but not earned either for the dues of other bondholders—an event putting, of course, so much additional burden upon the Jersey Central, which for every intent and purpose is proprietor and guarantor.

## MARCHING ON TO PROSPERITY.

Especially interesting is the current monthly review of the financial situation by the Stock Exchange house of John H. Davis & Co. This firm's regularly issued circulars are recognized as contributing thoughtful features to the discussion of current financial conditions. In the issue to be made to-day Messrs. Davis & Co. will say:

The Stock Exchange sales lists are meagre and brokers lament the absence or the apathy of the public. Congress is enlivening its closing days by a revival of war talk over Cuba, and the foreign markets are disturbed over the far Eastern complications. But the conditions of trade are steadily improving, and we have got out of the slough of despond through which we have been floundering for two years. Our foreign trade is gratifying. The excess of merchandise exports in 1896, to which we referred in our last circular, continues in 1897. In January this export excess amounted to over $43,500,000, against $18,000,000 in 1896 and $13,600,000 in 1895. For the seven months of the current fiscal year the total excess of merchandise exports amounted to the enormous sum of $293,000,000, against $46,000,000 in the previous year. A notable circumstance in connection with our exports is the extraordinary gain in the corn movement. In a single week of January we sent out over 6,400,000 bushels, against only 596,000 for the corresponding week of 1895. The iron trade has had a great impetus through the break in the steel-rail pool. A fall in price from $25 per ton to $17 brought instantaneous orders to all the leading mills sufficient to keep them running on full time for months. The total rail production of the country last year was only about 1,100,000 tons. It is claimed that the railroads have already, since the break in price, given orders for nearly that amount. The activity in manufacturing will give greatly increased employment to labor, not only in the mills and the mines, but upon the railroads which are now enabled to make extensive renewals at small comparative cost. Not the least interesting feature of this movement is the sale of over 100,000 tons of American rails for foreign account.

Under such conditions there is no cause for despondency.

The country is marching on to prosperity, in spite of pestilent attacks upon capital and of overzealous legislation.

***

The campaign against capital appears to be based upon the idea that so-called "trusts" are making greater profits than they should be permitted to do. No matter whether they make their money by economies of operation and not at the expense of the people; no matter if they are engaged in legitimate trade; no matter if they give the best product at the lowest price—still they must be attacked because they handle a great deal of money and are supposed to retain a large part of it. Carried out to its logical conclusion, this line of argument would handicap every industry in the world, whether corporate or individual. The same business principle applies to one as to the other.

If a corporation is to be restrained by law from profits over and above a given percentage upon the capital originally invested, there is no good reason why Smith, Jones, and Robinson should not be equally restricted. If Smith bought real estate on Broadway sixty years ago for $50,000, and gets more than $3,000 income from it now, let the surplus be confiscated. If Jones started a cotton mill with $100,000 a quarter of a century ago and has managed it with so much ability that it is fairly worth $500,000 now, put a legislative committee to work on his books and then compel him to sell his goods so low that he cannot clear over $6,000 per year. If Robinson started a newspaper and worked its circulation and advertising up until it gives an income of half a million or a million dollars per year, let the law fix his advertising rates at one-tenth of what they now are, and declare that his paper shall be given away for nothing, because he is making too much money.

Let us regulate the commerce of the world by law; declare that railway fare from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall not be more than $10; that a steam engine shall not be sold for more than 5 per cent. above the actual cost of materials and labor; that Tiffany's customers shall decide the selling price of his wares; that if an eminent surgeon is called from New York to Chicago to perform a dangerous operation his fee shall be limited by the law of Illinois; that the price of a piece of land and of a piece of cloth shall be fixed by a legislative committee; that thrift shall be smothered, wealth taxed out of existence, capital chained, industry discouraged, and enterprise killed. Then there will be an end of manufacturing and trading, and the principal employment of the army of artisans and laborers will consist of a vain and hungry search for work.

## ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 2 per cent., and for thirty-day bills 2¾ per cent. Gold continues to arrive from Australia and South Africa. A portion of the consignments from the latter place has been bought for Japan. Silver was weak, and there was only a small inquiry. Business at the Stock Exchange was restricted, but the tendency of prices was mostly upward. Consols advanced 1 1-16. American railroad securities were quiet but firm. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 4, Louisville and Nashville 1⅛, Northern Pacific and Illinois Central, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande preferred ¾, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, each ⅛; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, do preferred, Central Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific, each ¼.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN GUESSER.

A good authority is unable to figure from the meagre statement of the United States Leather Company whether it earned $1,338,108 or lost $1,979,536 during 1896, which is presumed to be the way the management preferred to have it.—Boston Herald.

## AGAIN, AGAIN, AND ONCE MORE.

Again we have talk of an agreement between the American Spirits Company and the independent distillers. This time, just as it has been several times before, the negotiations are on the point of completion. The trade agreement is to be one beyond the pale of legislative investigation or attack.

Evidently this talk is intended for bullishness on American Spirits stock. But Wall Street has heard the same talk so frequently of late and the rumors have been so noticeably unaccompanied by any appreciable rise in the stock that it is more than slightly shy.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC'S PROSPECTS.

In contradistinction to the recent Wall Street gossip regarding the General Electric Company's loss of several important contracts for street railway equipment is the following bullish talk in The Boston Commercial-Bulletin:

"General Electric keeps steady around 34 to 35. In our judgment, this is one of the best stocks on the list to buy for a long pull and large profits. The electrical industry is constantly expanding without any great increase in competition. The friendly agreement between the General Electric and Westinghouse companies relative to patents, &c., practically gives them control of the field.

"The point to remember in General Electric affairs is, that in spite of three years' depression the company, during most of that time has earned the preferred stock dividends, but which have not been paid, owing to impairment of capital and the somewhat crippled condition in which the company was left as a result of extravagant management and the panic of 1893.

"If, therefore, the General Electric in bad years can earn its fixed charges, the dividend on the preferred and a surplus besides, it is not difficult to conjecture what it will do in years of good business. The electrical business is, moreover, very sensitive to the state of general trade, and it is believed that when prosperity again appears there will be unprecedented activity in electrical apparatus. On the present condition of the company's affairs and the future prospects, General Electric stock at current prices looks attractive to buy and hold."

## SOFT COAL CAMPAIGNING.

The Coal Trade Journal tells in most interesting fashion the story of how the fighting has been forced in the bituminous coal trade—how demoralization has come to market prices.

The story has its beginning in the formation of the soft-coal pool in the Spring of 1896, by which the price of coal for delivery at tidewater loading ports was fixed by recommendation of an executive committee. At the same time a certain discrimination was allowed in favor of gas coal. The increase in the price of this fuel naturally created a great interest in the matter on the part of certain consumers, especially as they had for a year previously been obtaining their supply at panic prices. The Journal continues:

At this juncture the representative of a gas-coal operation (largely undeveloped) sought the chiefs of a railroad company, said to be the largest consumer in the East, and explained to them that if given the assurance of an order his property could be speedily put in order to ship coal, which, being so-called gas coal, could be offered at less than schedule price. The deal was made. On the strength of it the means were secured to complete the necessary developments, and soon the coal was on its way to market over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It must also be borne in mind that Cumberland coal was offered, by the schedule, at the same price as Chesapeake and Ohio and Pocahontas coal. A charge of 8 cents, in favor of Cumberland, to allow for differences in freight rates from Baltimore, was made. "Under those circumstances," say Cumberland operators, "who would buy anything but Cumberland coal?" At any rate, the equality of price, together with the active work of the young and energetic President of the largest Cumberland company, had the result of rolling up a great tonnage for that district, which naturally meant, in view of the hard times and lessened coal consumption, that other districts contributed to Cumberland's gain.

So much reliance was placed upon the mutual agreements between the several producers that the unfavorable results of the year's business as 1896 drew to a close caused somewhat of a consternation. A certain company of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the controlling spirit was the first to start in to retrieve lost business, and, as a beginning, contracts were made by its agents with two companies with which Mr. Morgan is closely identified, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, whose tonnage is 700,000, and the West End Street Railway Company of Boston, which uses 70,000 to 80,000 tons per annum. The first was probably made for a term of years and for about half the amount required; the second, we are assured, was for one year only. The assertion is made by certain people in the trade that this is all part of a scheme to supply Mr. Morgan's Eastern companies, in which his interest is large and of recent acquisition, with cheap coal at the expense of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio, among whom his interest, while large, is by no means exclusive. This would ultimately lead, say these surmising dealers, to a reorganization of Chesapeake and Ohio, with Morgan in complete control, and also by embarrassing the reorganization of the neighboring Baltimore and Ohio by an era of low prices, lead to the calling in of Mr. Morgan to aid in its rehabilitation, with the usual result. To offset this story we have the positive statements of Chesapeake and Ohio representatives that "our prices are very satisfactory and not nearly so low as others are selling for to-day; if the price has been so deeply cut it is no fault of ours."

The placing of those large contracts about the middle of January, sixty days earlier than usual, closely followed by others, caused representatives of the leading companies to repair at once to Boston and confer with their agents for the procuring of business. This resulted in a great change being made; so much pressure was brought to bear that concerns that had burned but one kind of coal for many years decided to change. It is believed that in the shuffle the Chesapeake and Ohio came out a winner to the extent of at least 500,000 tons.

It may be asked: "Why, in all this discussion, does not the name of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the largest coal carrier of all, figure more prominently?" In answer to this it is said that the late President Roberts, being Chairman of the Joint Traffic Association, felt it to be an imperative duty to be even more careful than any of his colleagues to fully enforce the rates and regulations of the association, both in letter and spirit, and so, while coal was exempt from the general direction of the association, yet his orders against cut rates were so imperative that no one felt at liberty to make a change while the storm was brewing, and Mr. Roberts's illness made it impossible to secure from him a modification of his orders. His illness reaching at last a fatal termination, other hands took hold and adopted measures for the protection of shippers over the line, a 30 per cent. reduction in freight being made at one stroke.

Now, what will be the ultimate result of these manœuvres? Not being a prophet we cannot tell. Some dealers say that the trade is ruined for the term of the longest contract. Others say that this year will be a season of heavy loss, but that next year a reaction will come about, and the trade will be reorganized on a healthy basis, so as to recoup the temporary loss of 1897. Others hint vaguely of a strike, and an entire readjustment of prices on the contracts which would thus be abrogated. One thing is certain—Dominion coal is "not in it," duty or no duty, this year, so far as the New England manufacturer is concerned.

Those who talk about an instigated strike should bear in mind what a reflection it would be upon those responsible for it, and how they would fare when another contract season came around. As one man put it, a Bostonian, who discriminates in the use of words: "A strike would be expedient, but not advisable."

Such is the story of the soft coal situation up to date as we gather it in our rounds of the trade. Bearing in mind the natural reluctance of interested parties to reveal the terms of a contract, it is not surprising that actual figures are not to be had, but the prevailing idea is that prices range from $1.50, free on board, for Clearfield, to $1.70, for Cumberland, a reduction of from 60 to 75 cents from last year's schedule.

## BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted last on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50¾c.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-64d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $539,684, and the exports for the same period $549,706. The net exports, therefore, have been $10,022. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,908,017; against net exports in 1895, $20,339,479; in 1894, $3,341,369, and in 1893, $26,205,894.

## REMOTE FROM WASHINGTON.

Canada's Geological Bureau in a current bulletin says:

"The falling off in the output of natural gas is a noteworthy instance of the exhaustion of the supply. This appears to be a danger to which natural-gas areas are peculiarly liable. It has been noted in the United States, as well as in the Welland district in Ontario, where the falling off chiefly took place.

"By many it was feared that the petroleum areas would be subject to similar danger, but the figures of the bulletin do not bear out the theory. The output of the Canadian wells last year was greater than ten years ago, and this in spite of a very material reduction of the protection they had against foreign competion."

## BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $1,855,025. The banks now hold $57,520,975 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,137,900, an increase in specie of $1,123,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,005,800, an increase in deposits of $1,098,700, and a decrease in circulation of $122,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

| | Feb. 27,'97. | Feb. 20,'97. | Feb. 29,'96. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $497,609,700 | $498,747,600 | $462,521,900 |
| Specie | 83,940,900 | 82,817,000 | 60,304,000 |
| Legal tenders. | 117,022,400 | 116,016,600 | 86,521,200 |
| Net deposits. | 573,769,300 | 572,670,600 | 489,612,200 |
| Circulation | 16,491,100 | 16,663,400 | 13,619,900 |

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

| | Feb. 27,'97. | Feb. 20,'97. | Feb. 29,'96. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $83,940,900 | $82,817,000 | $60,304,000 |
| Legal tenders. | 117,022,400 | 116,016,600 | 86,521,200 |
| Total reserve | $200,963,300 | $198,833,600 | $146,825,200 |
| Reserve required ag'st deposits | 143,442,325 | 143,167,650 | 122,403,050 |
| Excess of reserve above legal requirements | $57,520,975 | $55,665,950 | $24,422,150 |

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | $57,520,975 | 1892 | $26,969,700 |
| 1896 | 24,422,150 | 1891 | 13,630,275 |
| 1895 | 28,054,500 | 1890 | 2,384,200 |
| 1894 | 75,778,900 | 1889 | 12,270,550 |
| 1893 | 9,384,775 | 1888 | 12,744,700 |

## THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

| | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | £39,029,270 | ..... |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 49,116,013 | ..... |

BANK OF FRANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 76,859,387 | £49,316,807 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 78,175,440 | 49,821,737 |

BANK OF GERMANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 31,259,467 | 15,629,733 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 31,709,760 | 15,618,240 |

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 30,776,000 | 12,677,000 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 24,903,000 | 12,689,000 |

SPAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 8,528,000 | 10,890,000 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 8,004,000 | 10,261,000 |

NETHERLANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 2,634,000 | 6,921,000 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 2,926,000 | 6,887,000 |

BELGIUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 25, 1897 | 2,826,667 | 1,413,333 |
| Feb. 27, 1896 | 2,688,000 | 1,334,000 |
| Total for the week | £191,712,791 | £96,847,873 |
| Total preceding week | 189,957,802 | 96,062,984 |
| Corresponding week last year | 197,502,213 | 96,610,977 |

## FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $8,316,893 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 12,551,181 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1897 | 73,729,267 |
| Corresponding period 1896 | 81,621,893 |

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Tuesday | $8,030,334 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 8,100,356 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1897 | 54,672,755 |
| Corresponding period 1896 | 54,422,535 |

Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $256,667 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 3,814,060 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 814,060 |
| Corresponding period 1896 | 17,422,368 |

Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending last Friday | $1,334,445 |
| Corresponding week 1896 | 1,885,500 |
| Since Jan. 1, 1897 | 7,517,645 |
| Corresponding period 1896 | 20,963,411 |

## CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges, week ending Feb. 27 | $446,462,423 |
| Balances, week ending Feb. 27 | 27,892,410 |
| Exchanges, week ending Feb. 20 | 535,125,433 |
| Balances, week ending Feb. 20

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Duer, referee, 815 Delancey Street, south side, 50 feet west of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,904.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sales, George C. Austin, referee, 155 East Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 109 feet west of Third Avenue, 27.8 by 98.2 by 27.6½ by 94.4, five-story brownstone-front flat; due on judgment, $36,049. Also, 157 East Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 19 by 94.4 by 19.2½ by 91.8, five-story brownstone-front flat; due on judgment, $26,329.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,791; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $31,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 450 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 24.10 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $937; subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Sandford, referee, 1,147 Stebbins Avenue, northwest side, 90.4 feet southwest of Home Street, 17.11 by 68.11½ by 18.1 by 71.4½, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,712.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry S. Van Duser, referee, 25 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 209 feet west of Central Park West, 16.6 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,985. (This sale has not been advertised, as is customary, in The Law Journal.)

## PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Last week the Department of Buildings received applications for permits to build sixty-four new structures. The total cost of the proposed buildings is estimated at $1,165,500. The plans filed call for twenty-nine flats and tenement houses, to cost about $568,900; thirty dwelling houses, estimated to cost $293,600; one mercantile building, to cost $250,000, and four buildings of a miscellaneous character, to cost $53,000. During the corresponding week of 1896, from Feb. 21 to 27, inclusive, plans for forty buildings, estimated to cost $1,616,175, were recorded.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.


**Purchasers of Real Estate**

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.**

Offices, 146, Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. E. cor. 58th St & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read,**

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 9, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE**

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
*JOSEPH SCHWARZSCHILD, deceased,*
the 9 5-story double and single brownstone flats, with lots,
Nos. 332, 334, 336, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, and 351 East 52d Street.
*60 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.*

For maps, &c., apply to LEOPOLD WALLACH, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 38 Wall Street, or to LEWIS S. MARX, Esq., Attorney for one of the heirs, 167 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF RICHARD CARROLL, deceased, Valuable plot of land, with old buildings,
NOS. 386 & 387 SOUTH STREET,
NOS. 85 TO 91 JACKSON STREET.
Northwest Corner South and Jackson Streets.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEE'S SALE
of the
Valuable Leasehold Property
Nos. 377 & 379 Greenwich Street,
between Franklin and North Moore Streets.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SUPERIOR LIGHT
**Lofts and Floors.**
The entire upper part of
Elegant, new, Fireproof Building,
Northeast corner of
**6th Ave. and 19th St.,**
70x152.
Steam Heat, Electric Light, Passenger and Freight Elevators.
The store and entire first floor will be occupied by
**A. ALEXANDER,**
the well-known shoe dealer.
Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. and 59 Liberty, or on Premises.

**Montauk Building.**
New fire-proof building, occupying block on William St. from Liberty St. to Maiden Lane. A suite of 9 offices, including two corners, for $3,000. Also several large and small offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.


## STORES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, a dry, well ventilated cellar and three floors about 25x80; steam heat and power necessary. Address MANUFACTURER, Box 172 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED


SUPERB APARTMENTS No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE.


## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a bright young girl, just arrived from Ireland, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, where she would be taught. 417 West 53d St., McCarthy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; Protestant; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. E. F., Box 258 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young woman; willing and obliging; has excellent references. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart, willing, obliging; city reference; Protestant. 335 East 81st St., Hayes's bell. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; excellent references; city preferred. Waitress, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and assist with other work; personal city reference. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; private family; first-class reference; willing, obliging. Mathilda, care Mollerberg, 215 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young colored girl; no objection to general work. L. Jackson, 226 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By American woman as chambermaid; highly recommended. Toy Store, 686 6th Av., near 40th St.

### Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and to do plain washing in private family; three years and a half's best city reference from last employer. 205 East 33d St., ring Madill's bell.

COOK.—Cook; English; experienced in all branches of cooking; takes entire charge of dinners and luncheons; one or more kitchenmaids; lady going abroad, reason of leaving; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to do neat work by the day; first-class cook, washing, and ironing, in private family; best reference, or would take charge of private house during Summer. 237 East 42d St., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Canadians; together; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. 144 East 43d St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman; excellent cook and laundress; small family; good city reference; first floor. 449 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; excellent pastry; best references. M., 930 2d Av., care of Lundstrom.

COOK.—With first-class references; in small family; wages, $25. 63 East 108th St., basement.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as good, plain cook; excellent bread maker; will do coarse washing; best city reference. Box 196, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Reilly, 238 East 54th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress. Call at present employer's, 129 East 54th St.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker at home or by the day; best references; ladies fitted at their own residences. M., 844 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; more customers; terms moderate. Mrs. T. P., 25 West 44th St.; call by letter.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, to do housework in small family; good cook and laundress; very best city references. 238 East 54th St.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid and seamstress; good hair dresser; accustomed to traveling; best city references. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horogan.

LADY'S MAID.—By young lady; best reference. Lagerqvist, 323 East 27th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent maid and seamstress, to lady or grown children; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a German seamstress; experienced dressmaker; as maid or to grown children; would like to travel; city reference. Care janitor, 78 West 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young woman; will assist with chamberwork; has first-class references. M. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

MAID, &c.—By a Swiss French maid; good seamstress; traveler; well recommended. Maid, 115 West 28th St.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; by the day or week, or as a good cook; good reference. 214 East 65th St., ring Cahill's bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month as first-class laundress; do any kind of work; personal reference. 128 West 50th St. Mary Allen.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city reference. K., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good laundress, to go out by the day. Mrs. Reilly, 243 East 59th St.

### Nurses.

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl as nurse for little children; speaks French and English; in Christian family; best references; city or country. J. M. A., 170 East 75th St.

### Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a young experienced woman to go out washing and cleaning by the day. Gray, 369 West 52d St.

### Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can transcribe notes rapidly, correctly; refers to former employer. Moderate Salary, 152 6th Av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; understands good pastry; can take whole charge of kitchen; man as first-class butler; good silver cleaner; best city references. A. B., 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be useful; single, middle-aged man; sober, honest, faithful, obliging; best of city references; city or country. L. Miller, care of Preson, 206 East 75th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Where parlormaid is kept; experienced Englishman; just disengaged. R., care of Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in first-class private family; best city references. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; competent, sober, and honest; best city references. A., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging butler; 5½ years in last place; wages, $50. A. B. C., Box 18, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; with neat appearance and excellent character. W. Wright, 260 West 45th St.

### Chefs.

CHEF.—French; single; understands his business in all branches; first-class references; in private family or club; city or country. Charbe, 510 6th Av.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN, GROOM, and USEFUL MAN.—Good appearance; single; Protestant; age, 30; clean shaven and well built; thoroughly understands his business; absolutely sober, polite, and willing; very good references. William, 374 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—English; by first-class, single, smart man, who knows his business thoroughly; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; highest city references; city or country. W., 416 West 42d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman, with good references, in gentleman's establishment. J. W., 8 East 84th St.

COACHMAN, SECONDMAN, or GROOM.—By young man; country preferred. W. M., 146 West 55th St., private stable.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman with first-class reference; married; will take charge of a gentleman's place; city or country. P. J., 147 West 83d St., Cedarhurst stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced man; married; careful driver; best city references; last employers can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third floor.

COACHMAN.—A family desires a situation for their coachman, whom they can thoroughly recommend for city or country. Coachman, 123 West 31st St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; willing and obliging; best reference; country preferred. Howland, 108 West 56th St.

### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class married French gardener; all branches; thoroughly understands management of gentleman's place; wife can take care of dairy and poultry if required; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; 20 years' experience in greenhouses and all out-of-door work; used to the entire charge of gentleman's place; good references. J. Adams, 87 East 19th St.

### Valets.

VALET.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; age, 29; just disengaged. R. G. Wilson, 226 East 27th St.

### Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man as waiter; two years and a half reference. Call at present employer's, 11 East 63d St., from 9 to 10, 1 to 3.

### Miscellaneous.

MAN 36, EXPERIENCED IN FARMING, GARden, lawns, horses, cattle, and poultry; capable to run a farm or country gentleman's place; was working foreman on large gentleman's place, with team, for 6 years; wife a first-class laundress, buttermaker, and knows how to raise poultry; disengaged after March 15; six years' references. A. H., Box 196 Times Office.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR, varnisher, and polisher wants work; references from private houses. Newman, 343 East 19th St.

PORTER.—By strong German-American of 30; good references. Hirth, 419 East 9th St.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to the Common Council of the City of New York for its consent and permission to the construction, maintenance, and operation by the said petitioner of the street-surface railroad extensions or branches mentioned in the petition of said company for such consent and permission, through, along, and upon the surface of Kingsbridge road, or Broadway, and other streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways set forth in said petition, and therein designated, will be first considered; and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, to be designated therefor by the Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of section 92 of the Railroad Law, as amended, such advertising to be at the expense of the said petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by one continuous ride, if so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street, running thence northerly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the Harlem River over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek, Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection of the Boulevard and the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, through, upon, and along the said Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to its junction with Amsterdam Avenue, at or near West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

Also from the intersection of the Eleventh Avenue, or the Boulevard, and the Kingsbridge Road, at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly through, upon, and along the Eleventh Avenue to Naegle Avenue; thence through, upon, and along said Naegle Avenue to its intersection with Academy Street; thence northwesterly through, along, and upon Academy Street to the Kingsbridge Road, there to connect by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the said proposed railroad upon Kingsbridge Road.

That said proposed extensions will supply much needed facilities for public travel and intercommunication between widely separated portions of the city, and will also give a new impetus and encouragement to the development of an important section thereof, the proper growth of which has been retarded by the want of railroad accommodation.

That the said railroad on said branches or extensions is to form a part of its present railroad, and be operated in connection therewith, so as to give a passenger for a single fare or five cents one continuous ride over and upon said existing railroad of the company and said extensions or branches.

That the length of said railroad on said proposed branches or extensions is twelve and one-half miles, or thereabouts, and the same is to be operated by animal power, cable, or electric motive power, or by any other power other than locomotive steam power which the same company may be lawfully authorized to use.

Therefore your petitioner prays that the Common Council of the City of New York may grant its consent and permission to said company to extend its existing railroad tracks and construct, maintain, and operate an extension or branches of the railroad of said company in the City of New York upon the streets, avenues, and highways above mentioned, together with all necessary connections, turnouts, sidings, and switches necessary for the proper working and accommodation of the cars to be run over such extension or branches in connection with the present existing railroad of said company.

Dated New York, January 29, 1897.

[Seal.] THE FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, by ALBERT J. ELIAS, President.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Albert J. Elias, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to the knowledge of the deponent except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true; and further that he signed said petition as President of said company by the authority of its Board of Directors, and affixed the corporate seal of said company thereto by the like authority. ALBERT J. ELIAS.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1897. GEORGE W. VULTEE,
Notary Public, (22,) C. & C. of N. Y.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To amend chapter eight hundred and forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets and public places in said cities, and under the waters of said rivers," and to authorize said tubes to be operated by pneumatic or electrical power.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**COOPER UNION,**
8th St. and 3d Av.
Preaching at 3 P. M.
Every day this week, except Saturday,
A. C. DIXON PREACHES
and J. H. Burke sings
Monday, March 1st, subject, REST.
FRED SCHIVEREA PREACHES
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Seats free.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, and Jeremie, per steamship Saginaw; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.


**FLORIDA.**
Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours,
Under personal escort, leave New York
Per Steamship March 5,
Per Pennsylvania R. R., March 9,
For **BERMUDA.** Next
Departure from New York, March 30.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'n St.

**FRENCH LINE.**
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, 8 AM | Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar.31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar.17, Noon | Germanic, Apr.14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, Mar. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE .....March 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM..Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.


## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.


**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, March 6, 10 AM | Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7.30 AM | Persia, March 13, M.
First cab., $80 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

**American Line.**
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

**Red Star Line to Antwerp**
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noord'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n, Mar.17, 3:30PM
Friesl'd, March 10, noon | Western'd, Mar.24, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.


## TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.


"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
**NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown

# CONLIN'S FRIEND EXPLAINS

## A Strange Story of the Origin of the Trouble at Police Headquarters.

## TWO COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

**A Statement that They Plotted to Trap the Chief and Suspend Him Under Charges—Former Justice Donohue Brought Into the Story.**

For a long time it has been known that the wheels within wheels which controlled the operations at Police Headquarters were not working properly; that they were out of gear and threatening to stop altogether and block all but the most ordinary routine business of the department. A little light has been let in on the confusion by a statement made by a man intimate for many years with the police and police methods. He is a man of calm judgment and a friend to Chief Conlin.

At present Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews stand on one side of a line with Commissioners Parker and Grant facing them from the other side. On the line stands Chief Conlin, the executive head of the department, sustained in the position he has taken by the combative attitude of the factions of the board toward each other. In the meantime the rank and file of the force are attending strictly to police business, and no one is finding much cause for complaint. The charges preferred against the Chief for insubordination in criticising the action of the Commissioners, though held up by the dead-lock in the board, are still pending.

The statement by Chief Conlin's friend, leaving out some of the minor details, is as follows:

**The Statement.**

When Commissioner Roosevelt was first appointed he declared himself independent of the Republican machine and defied it. When the aid of the machine was needed at Albany for the passage of a police bill, he offered to fill the vacant Inspectorships with Republicans, to make Acting Inspector McCullagh—whose appointment to full rank is opposed and blocked by Commissioner Parker—Deputy Chief, and to appoint only Republicans to the clerical force of the department. At that time it was believed that Mr. Roosevelt ran the department and that the other Commissioners were his puppets. The bill failed, and then Mr. Roosevelt formed a new plan. He decided to appoint a Deputy Chief, who, in the absence of the Chief, is invested with all his powers, and then get the Chief out of the way, either by suspension under charges or some other method, until the Deputy Chief had agreed to the transfers, promotions, and appointments he wished made.

The present Deputy Chief, then Inspector Cortright, was slated for the place, but he foresaw the storm ahead, and declined to take it at that time. Chief Conlin just then refused to recommend for promotion the man named by Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, and Mr. Roosevelt had a bill presented at Albany to curtail the power of the Chief of Police and to make the Police Board the executive head of the department. He repeated the promises he had previously made to the Republican machine, but the machine decided it could not trust him. Commissioner Parker went to Albany and fought the bill, and it was defeated.

At the end of last April Chief Conlin applied for a vacation, pleading ill health. His application was unnoticed for two weeks, and then Commissioners Grant and Parker insisted that some action be taken on it. The other Commissioners asked that the Chief obtain a physician's certificate, but finally Commissioner Andrews approved the application and it was granted. A few days later Chief Conlin called on Commissioner Parker and informed him that Commissioner Roosevelt had told him he could not have a vacation, and said the Mayor wanted to see him. After some argument the Chief consented to see the Mayor, and he reported that the Mayor had treated him discourteously.

**The Alleged Plot.**

Commissioner Parker called on the Mayor to learn what the trouble was about, and after a long and heated argument convinced Mr. Strong that the Chief had worked continuously for two years and was entitled to a holiday. Chief Conlin sailed for Europe, and during his absence Mr. Parker learned the reason for the opposition to his application for a leave of absence. Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews wanted a Deputy Chief who would take his instructions from them. Inspector Cortright was the man decided on as willing to carry out the changes proposed. Mr. Parker's vote was necessary to make a promotion, but only three votes were needed to confirm a Deputy Chief, and if the Chief could be suspended on any pretext and a properly subservient Deputy was in office, they could carry through all their plans. The absence of the Chief from the city on his vacation upset the scheme before it could be worked.

The scheme was to inform the Chief by written notice—of the ordinary kind received, half a dozen at a time, every day at headquarters—that gambling and disorderly houses were in operation in certain precincts. If he investigated in the usual way and failed to get the necessary evidence, Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews were to organize raiding parties, and the Chief was to be placed on trial for neglect of duty. It was by laying conclusive evidence of this plot before Commissioner Grant, that Commissioner Parker obtained his co-operation in defeating what both deemed unfair and sneaking methods of administering the powers of the department.

When Chief Conlin went on his vacation he left Inspector Cortright as Acting Chief, and then Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews found they were mistaken in their estimate of him. He listened to what they had to say, and then proceeded to carry out the work on the plans laid out by Conlin. He sent a detective into the Tenderloin, who obtained the evidence against Capt. Pickett, which prompted that officer to ask for retirement. Pickett was not forced out by Commissioner Parker. He asked for retirement because he knew charges were about to be preferred against him, and he did not care to take the chances of losing his pension. Parker did not know of the application until Conlin told him of it.

**Ex-Justice Donohue Brought In.**

The stand Conlin took in the matter of gambling houses made him some enemies. For years Charles Donohue, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court, was one of his best friends In July of last year Mr. Donohue asked something of him that he could not do consistently with his police duties, and took his refusal as a personal affront. Mr. Donohue said that John C. Sheehan, a former Commissioner of Police, was interested in some gambling and disorderly houses, that he had injured a friend of Mr. Donohue, and unless the Chief closed him up there would be trouble. Mr. Donohue said his enmity to Mr. Sheehan arose from the removal of Charles Knight as attendant in General Sessions by Justice Smyth. He had made inquiries and learned that Tammany Hall had directed the removal, and he blamed Mr. Sheehan for it.

Mr. Donohue gave to the Chief a list of the places he complained of in the West Thirtieth, West Forty-seventh, and Eldridge Street Precincts. The Captains of those precincts were called to account, and the Chief did some detective work in person. Their investigations convinced them the charges were unfounded, and Chief Conlin so reported to Mr. Donohue. In reply he received this letter:

"All the places named to you are still running. The other night a visitor to Canfield's was told that the police (it is not necessary to say who was named) had complained that the Canfield house was too well known, and that he had to go to the adjunct, where the business is going on. It is not necessary to say where the adjunct is. * * * Sheedy has in his employ Hope, a Manhattan Savings Bank robber. No such name is connected with both places openly. If the three given you are not closed by Saturday, I will go to Roosevelt on my return (from the St. Lawrence.)

"Reed is about closing to go out of town, and to make a raid there would be a farce, and you would simply find an empty house. * * * It has taken some expense and trouble to verify these matters, and reach the disorderly houses and policy shops which the same man is protecting, but do not blame me if you are degraded. You have notice. Do not place policemen at any door. That is simply a farce. The policeman put there is simply the agent of the gamblers. He does nothing to stop it, and the patrons know that the man placed there is their protector. The time is short. Do not run further risk.

"If you want further information I will be at the hotel to-night. * * * You will find by looking at last night's evening paper that Nos. 104 and 106 Allen Street are houses which you should stop. They are supposed to be owned by Engel, Sheehan's Man Friday. No. 123 is run by Charles Kramer, one of the same gang. Do not wait until you are put in the gap. * * * Neither of these men has a right to let you risk yourself for him. The places must be closed or the responsibility will fall on you, and if you desire to take it, that is your look-out. Levien has a poolroom at No. 1½ Ann Street. Look to it."

The letter, with several others, was shown to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. They were written evidently in great haste and are hardly legible. The stars indicate places where the words are absolutely undecipherable.

**No Gambling Houses to be Found.**

Chief Conlin sent no reply to the letter, and a few days later he received from Mr. Donohue what purported to be a full list of the places he complained of. Investigation developed that the list was absolutely incorrect. Copies of the reports of the Inspectors, Captains, and detectives were sent to Mr. Donohue, and he acknowledged their receipt in a letter in which he said the reports were fakes, and added: "I propose now to let some one else raid those places, and you may then explain to the Commissioners why you cannot find what everybody else can. * * * No policy shops or poolrooms can do business without police protection, &c."

On Oct. 10 Mr. Donohue called on Chief Conlin at Headquarters and showed him a list of disorderly houses and gambling houses in the West Thirtieth and West Forty-seventh Street Precincts. The Chief said the precinct police were doing what they could in the matter of the alleged disorderly houses, and denied the existence of the gambling houses. He told Mr. Donohue that some one was trying to reach the gamblers over his shoulders to levy blackmail. Mr. Donohue insisted that he was actuated only by his desire to "get quits with John C. Sheehan and his partners." He said he would achieve his object if he had to drag down a Chief of Police and a Commissioner to do it.

On Monday evening last, Commissioner Andrews and Louis J. Grant, counsel for Police Capt. Sheehan, who is now on trial for permitting policy shops to flourish in the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, were closeted with former Justice Donohue at the San Remo Hotel, from 5:30 o'clock until nearly midnight. The following day the charges now pending against Chief Conlin were drawn up. Commissioner Andrews presented them at Wednesday's meeting of the board.

**Willing to Prove His Words.**

This was the end of the statement. Mr. Donohue has denied that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Grant visited him on Monday, but THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant said he could prove the truth of his statement if necessary, and is willing to allow his name to be made public if any portion of it be contradicted.

Neither Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Grant, nor Chief Conlin could be found yesterday. Mr. Donohue sent down word from his bedroom that he was not feeling well, and preferred not to discuss the statements made until the morning.

Commissioner Avery D. Andrews said it was hardly worth his while to deny the accusations made, and added: "People who look for motives for what I do outside of the good of the department are wasting their time."

Commissioner Parker considered that the time has not yet come for him to say all he knows and thinks of the internal dissensions in the Police Board. When confronted with the statement made by Chief Conlin's friend he said he believed there was considerable truth in it, "a good deal more," he said, significantly, "than a majority of the Police Commissioners will acknowledge. I do not care to say more, but remember that it is not always the man who says least who has the least to say."

## PRESENT FOR LEADER NEYER.

**A Pleasant Incident of the Seventh Regiment Band Concert.**

The Seventh Regiment Band, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer, gave a concert at the Broadway Theatre last night. The numbers on the programme were, for the most part, popular. A large audience appeared to appreciate the work of the band, and encores were frequent.

Mr. Neyer leads the Broadway Theatre orchestra as well as the band, and during the concert the members of it presented him with a diamond badge in commemoration of his thirtieth anniversary as a leader. Those who assisted in the programme were Miss Zetti Kennedy, soloist; Herbert L. Clark, cornet; George Frank, bass trumpet, and Frank Hauser, accompanist.

## THE INNOCENT WHISTLER.

**A Magistrate Thought He Was in the Courtroom—He Was Outside.**

While Police Magistrate Brann was puzzling what to do in a case at Harlem Police Court yesterday, a man in a nearby yard started to whistle. A window of the courtroom opens upon the yard, and the notes came through very distinctly. At the end of the room the impression would be reasonable that some one in the room was making the noise. The Magistrate looked up in a surprised way and rapped with his gavel for order. Just at that moment the man in the yard started "Sally in Our Alley."

"Stop that racket!" commanded the Magistrate, "or I'll fine whoever is doing it ten dollars."

Seven policemen rapped for order also, and glared at the audience in the courtroom.

Sergt. Wilson, who is in charge of the court squad, found out the source of the noise and advanced toward the bench to explain, but down came the Magistrate's gavel again.

"Stop—that—whistling—I—say—or I'll—"

The Sergeant managed to get in "It's a man in the yard out here, Your Honor. I'll have him stopped." The man was stopped and business was resumed.

**Funeral of Mrs. Abigail O. Myers.**

The funeral of Mrs. Abigail Onderdonk Myers, who died, after a long illness, on Saturday morning, will be held at her home, 427 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock. She was eighty-seven years old. Her husband, to whom she was married more than sixty-two years ago, died just a month ago to-day, at the age of eighty-three. Her father was Adrian Onderdonk, who served in the Continental Army, and was present at the execution of Major André. Her grandson, William Paulding Denike, was the great-grandson of Major John Paulding, who was one of the captors of André. She was a niece of Mrs. Nathaniel Barmore, who attained the age of 104 years. Dr. Pease of the Church of Our Father (Universalist) will conduct the funeral services. The interment will be in Greenwood.

**Mr. Lexow Returns to Nyack.**

Senator Lexow went up to his home at Nyack yesterday afternoon. An exhaustive report of the proceedings of the trust investigation committee is now being compiled by Assemblyman Bedell of the committee, and it will be completed by Friday next. It must be before the Legislature March 9. Those who profess to divine things in the political future are chary about predictions as to its reception at Albany. Some hold, however, that it will result in a bill enlarging the powers of the Attorney General.

**A Pin Cures Paralysis.**

William Brower, a young man who was taken to the Harlem Hospital Saturday afternoon suffering with a number of serious injuries as the result of a fight Thursday night, is regarded by the physicians at the hospital as shamming. He pretended that his right arm and leg were paralyzed. Dr. Opdyke, the house surgeon, used a pin on those members yesterday, with the result that Brower used them very energetically.

# BRAVE WORK AT A FIRE

## Occupants of a Six-Story Tenement Had to be Carried Out by a Ladder.

## NEARLY SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE

**Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 and Roundsman Kane Distinguished Themselves—Paint Stored in a Cellar Was Burning.**

A six-story tenement house at 204 East Sixty-fifth Street was the scene of a fire shortly after noon yesterday which, but for the prompt action of the firemen, would have ended with a loss of life. The work of the firemen in general was excellent, but that of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 was especially good.

Justus Ehler, who keeps a grocery store on the ground floor, had closed his store, and was getting ready to leave, when he saw smoke coming from his cellar, where he keeps coal and wood. On the other side of the hallway from the grocery is the paint store of T. Lyons, who keeps a quantity of paints and oils in his cellar.

Venturing into the cellar to investigate, it was found that the fire, though it had apparently started under Ehler's store, had caught the stored paints and was blazing up fiercely. An alarm was sent in, but before the firemen arrived the entire building was filled with smoke. Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 was the first on the scene, and the men immediately ran two ladders up the front of the building from the street. Here the members of the company handed the frightened tenants from one to another until they were all safely out of the building.

Mrs. William Arthur, who resided on the fourth floor, placed three of her children on the fire escape on the front of the building, and they were safely carried to the ground, but the fourth, a boy of seven years, who is paralyzed, she attempted to carry down the stairs, with a shawl tied about his face to prevent him from getting choked by the smoke. Then, finding it almost impossible to get through the hall, she returned, and, climbing to the fire escape, shouted to the firemen. Again the ladder was raised, and both were brought safely to the street.

Roundsman Kane of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station learned that a Mrs. Kelly, living in the rear of the first floor, was alone in her apartments helpless, with a young baby. He found them almost suffocated by the smoke, and carried both out safely. An ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was summoned, and transferred them to the hospital.

The firemen meanwhile succeeded in confining the flames to the cellar. The damage to the painter's stock and building was about $1,000.

While the engines were engaged with this blaze, another fire broke out at 1,335 Second Avenue in the bakery of W. Widinsin. An alarm was rung in, but there was no response by the firemen until a policeman arrived at the Sixty-fifth Street fire and notified them. The fire was quickly extinguished, with about $100 damage.

**Bergen Point Sulphur Works Fire.**

BAYONNE,, N. J., Feb. 28.—A fire at 5 o'clock this morning in the works of the Bergen Point Sulphur Works, at Constable Hook, was handled by the employes of the adjacent manufactories, mainly by those of the Standard Oil Company. The melting room and warehouse were entirely destroyed, but the main works were saved. The loss is $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The property belongs to the heirs of T. and S. C. White. The New York office of the company is at Burling Slip and Front Street.

**Old Man Saved from Fire.**

A fire in the rag and junk shop of Tony Musterelli in the basement of the three-story brick building at 42 Crosby Street, caused the firemen to do some lively work yesterday. The fire, while not a large one, was dangerous, from the amount of smoke it raised. People living in the house had to be hurried out quickly to avoid suffocation. Franz Tshuken, an old man, was rescued from the third story after considerable difficulty by Joseph Cox of Engine Company No. 55. He was overcome by the smoke and had to be carried down.

**Firemen Flood a Dry Goods Store.**

An overheated furnace caused a fire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the five-story building at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The first floor is occupied by M. J. Connellan as a dry goods and notions store. The floor was burned through. The damage to the stock is estimated at $5,000, principally caused by water. The building is owned by Thomas Hays, whose loss is placed at $50

**Horses Crazed by Flames.**

A fire early yesterday morning in the stable of Thomas Crimmins, at 17 and 19 West Sixty-fourth Street, resulted in the burning to death of two horses. The stablemen got several horses out of the stable but two became mad at the sight of the fire and refused to leave their stalls. The damage to the stable was $200.

## HAS A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

**The Police Believe the Man Attempted to Commit Suicide.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Daniel McFarlane, a railroad man, who has worked here for the past five years but whose home is said ti be in Buffa. walked into the police station yesterday and calmly said that he had a bullet in his brain.

Blood trickling from a wound in the man's forehead indicated that the ball was imbedded in McFarlane's brain four inches. The wounded man did not appear to suffer from the injury, which, the doctors say, will prove fatal within three days. McFarlane's story was that while walking along the canal he was shot by an unknown man, whose fire he returned. As evidence of the latter statement he produced a revolver and three empty cartridges.

The police, however, incline to the belief that McFarlane attempted to commit suicide.

## VACANCY IN CLAIMS BOARD.

**"Archie" Baxter and ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton Among the Candidates.**

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A lively contest is in progress for two vacancies soon to occur on the Board of Claims. They will be filled by appointment by Gov. Black. Col. Archie E. Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly; former Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Wayne County, former Assemblyman Philip Keck of Fulton County, Lester Stearns, District Attorney of Chautauqua County, and State Committeeman John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County are in the field.

Col. Baxter has the indorsement of all the Republican Assemblymen except Mr. Nixon, who is committed to Mr. Stearns. All but two or three Republican Senators have indorsed him, and Jacob M. Worth of Kings, Superintendent George W. Aldridge of Monroe, and many of the State officials are counted among his supporters.

Many Judges of the State have written letters indorsing him, and several members of the State Committee.

Former Lieut. Gov. Saxton has been considered the choice of the State organization for one of the places.

The terms are for six years each, and the compensation is $5,000 a year.

Assemblyman Horton has a bill pending which proposes to change the name of the officials from Commissioners of the Court of Claims to Judges of the Court of Claims.

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-two years DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has done that for thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.—Adv.*

## REMOVE ALL THE WARDENS.

**THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION'S DEMAND ON GOV. BLACK.**

**Non-Union Whisky Is Barred—The Scheme for a Daily Labor Paper Dropped—A Protest Against Giving Up Any Part of Union Square Park.**

The Central Labor Union talked a good deal about union whisky yesterday, and hereafter when any delegate is invited to take a drink he will not do so unless the new label, a cross, has been stamped on the bottle, guaranteeing that the whisky is union made.

The delegates from the Liquor Bottlers' Employes' Union were admitted to membership yesterday. The label of that union is a cross, that must be stamped on every union-made whisky bottle.

Delegate Wolders of the cigarmakers said that a couple of large liquor firms had promised to use the label.

"Is it good whisky?" asked a delegate.

"Yes, it is very good whisky. I sampled it and found it excellent," replied Delegate Wolders.

Delegate Saum thought it was wrong to adopt a cross for a whisky label.

"What's the matter with hot cross buns?" asked Delegate Meisel of the bartenders. "One is cake and the other whisky. Food and drink." The meeting adopted the label.

Delegate Meisel also said that the union bartenders had decided not to handle any non-union whisky in the future. Then he complained that many union tailors and cigarmakers who worked at their respective trades during the day acted as bartenders in the evening, and thus injured union bartenders.

"None of the members of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 would act so meanly," exclaimed Delegate Wolders, who represents that union.

A call for a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Institute on March 11 to indorse the proposed arbitration treaty with England was received. It bore the names of Seth Low and E. R. L. Gould at the bottom, and the Central Labor Union was asked to indorse it.

A delegate moved to indorse it, and another moved to lay it on the table. The call was tabled by a large majority.

Delegate Mullen of the Manhattan Musical Union reported that the Balfe Musical Club, the Brooklyn Musical Protective Union, and the Protective Musical Union had amalgamated with his union.

A resolution was received from the Social Reform Club protesting against the city giving any portion of Union Square Park to the Metropolitan Traction Company, and suggesting that the company either have a slow cable at Dead Man's Curve, or purchase a diagonal portion of the Broadway block, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and thus straighten out the curve. The meeting indorsed the resolution.

The Amalgamated Clothing Cutters offered a resolution stating that whereas the alarming reports made by prison officials that the convicts are becoming demoralized for want of work, showed that these people want to return to the old prison labor system, Gov. Black be requested to remove all the wardens of the State prisons from office. This resolution was adopted.

Delegates Lawrence and Fitzgerald, who had been delegated to confer with a certain Mr. Gourdan in regard to that individual's proposition to establish a daily labor paper, reported. Mr. Gourdain said all the capitalistic sheets were a set of blackmailers. He proposed that a million working people should each subscribe $1, and with the $1,000,000 he would start an honest workingmen's daily paper. Delegates Lawrence and Fitzgerald advised the Central Labor Union to have nothing to do with the scheme. So the meeting resolved to drop the matter.

**CLOTHING WORKERS EXCITED.**

**Demands to be Made and Strikes Threatened by Many Unions.**

There was a great deal of excitement yesterday among the men and women employed in the various clothing trades on the east side. The announcement made by the cloak and suit makers that they would demand higher wages this week seems to have set the unions in other clothing trades in motion. The shirtmakers started right out with a strike that threatens to extend, the knee pants makers are grumbling for an advance of wages, and threaten a strike, and the children's jacket makers are also considering the advisability of asking for higher wages.

Committees from different cloak shop meetings called yesterday at the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, at New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk Street, where they reported to General Secretary Klein of the Executive Committee. It was given out that the employes of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., who number about 1,500, were very anxious to strike, and would go out to-day if authorized to do so by the union.

Several cloakmakers, it was said, had been persuaded to go to Bridgeport to work in a cloak factory there, at good wages. When they arrived there they found that the wages were no better than in New York, and that the factory was owned by a large New York firm. So they returned.

The Shirtmakers' Union is said to have 2,000 members, of whom 500 are girls, and it is affiliated with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Five hundred of them struck Saturday, and this evening there will be meetings of shops that have not yet struck, to discuss the advisability of striking, too.

The knee pants makers, who have 500 in their union, have resolved to make a demand for higher wages soon, and to strike if their demands are refused.

**BREWERS' UNION THREATENED.**

**Warned of a Lockout in City Establishments April 15.**

The National Union of United Brewery Employes has issued a circular to its local unions throughout the country, stating that the United States Brewers' Association intends to lock out all the union men in this city and its vicinity on April 15.

The circular says that the association comprises all the large brewery firms in the country. The brewers' locals throughout the country, it continues, have not given the master brewers any good cause that might justify a new attack upon the union. They have done justice to all employers who made and signed contracts with the National Union, and they believe that their relations with the employers should be based on mutual esteem, and such respect and esteem the National Union will compel from those New York brewers who a number of years ago discharged all their union hands.

The circular goes on to say: "All breweries working with union men, and consequently getting along harmoniously with organized labor, have done good business last year, in spite of dull times. Why then should the boss brewers of New York and vicinity not also be compelled to recognize the right of their employes to organize for their own protection. To fight for and secure such recognition is our just right, and we shall make good use of this right until, also concerning New York and vicinity, we can announce, 'the victory is ours.'"

**Painters' Unions to Amalgamate.**

The four painters' unions of New York will hold a mass meeting at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening, when they are to amalgamate into one body, and will adopt a new name. These unions are the New York Painters' Union, the Operative Painters' Society, the Progressive Painters' Union, and the German Painters' Union. Together they have about 6,000 members.

**Ernest Hern Murdered in Payne, Iowa.**

PAYNE, Iowa, Feb. 28.—Ernest Hern, a nephew of Moses U. Payne, and manager of the extensive ranch owned by his uncle, was shot to death yesterday. A quarrel took place between Hern and a farmer named Chapman over some slighting remarks the latter had made regarding a school teacher in whom Hern was interested. Hern reached for his revolver, but Chapman was too quick and fired. Chapman surrendered.

## STREET OBSTRUCTION EVIL

**Business Men Will Take a Strong Stand Against It in the Real Estate Exchange Mass Meeting To-day.**

## WILL FIGHT IN THE COURTS.

**If the Legislature Passes the Bill and It Becomes a Law Its Constitutionality Will Be Put to the Test—Hope in Gov. Black.**

The citizens who have organized to defeat the Finn Stoop Line bill say they will not stop with a formal protest. The measure, if it becomes a law, will be attacked in the courts.

At the mass meeting which is to be held in the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at 4 P. M. to-day, objections of business men will be formulated. It is the intention to make this protest so emphatic that the Senate will defeat the bill, but if the Legislature passes it, the fight will then be transferred to this city and the Mayor will be asked to withhold his approval.

Gov. Black has cautioned the Legislature against the enactment of unconstitutional and unnecessary measures. Measures of doubtful constitutionality, his friends say, are not likely to receive his sanction, and in this class the Finn bill is placed. It is probable that at to-day's mass meeting a delegation will be chosen to go to Albany. The proceedings of the meeting will be reported to the Senate by telegraph.

Ex-Judge Charles Donohue stated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening that in every legal action that he could recall arising from sidewalk and stoop line obstruction the public had won.

"The use of the stoop line and sidewalk for any private purpose," said Mr. Donohue, "is only by sufferance. It is a custom, but it is not based on constitutional law. The public owns the entire street, and its right cannot be lawfully abridged by the Mayor or any other official. Where the streets are sixty feet wide, the whole of that sixty feet is public property. If the houses are built to the line, no law can be made which will give people a right to conduct a business outside of that line. Whatever is done in that direction is by common consent and custom.

"The Legislature may pass a bill authorizing the city to grant certain privileges to the owners or occupants of houses, by which a revenue is derived for the Treasury, and it is not likely that any objection will be made, unless a nuisance is created. Nevertheless, it will not be constitutional, and taxpayers have the power to prevent any such practice as selling or displaying goods within the limits of the street. The stoop line is so vague a thing that the custom of using it for mercantile purposes soon leads to abuses."

Frederick Zittel is a representative real estate dealer, who has observed that stoop line and sidewalk vending has a direct tendency to depreciate the value of property.

"Every phase of street obstruction ought to be taken up at this time," he said. "It is a general nuisance, and is growing worse every year. The down-town streets and sidewalks are so narrow that they hardly accommodate the public at best. Selling goods within the stoop line soon leads to sidewalk and street obstruction. The only safety for the public is to stop the practice altogether. These street salesmen do not require good stores and will not pay fair rentals. At the same time they have an advantage over dealers who occupy store buildings in the regular way, and the latter are driven away or compelled to demand lower rents. It also hurts a street very much to have it crowded up with stands and hawkers."

Persons residing in the neighborhood of Jefferson Market are exercised over the Finn bill. If the measure becomes law, they say, and the stoop lines for two blocks in each direction are used for the display of produce some of the best residence property in the lower West Side will be injuriously affected.

## MR. RAINES IS DISSATISFIED.

**He Goes to Albany—Another Conference Held Yesterday.**

Senator John Raines returned to Albany yesterday afternoon in a dissatisfied frame of mind. The decision of the Republican leaders to let the present liquor-tax law severely alone, for the present, anyhow, was a blow to his plans. He sought on Saturday Senator Platt's indorsement of his projected changes, but was opposed by Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn leader. The latter pointed out that it was not advisable, from a practical political point of view to attack the law now. The proposed amendments were not presented at the conference, though Senator Raines outlined them.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel, at which were present Senators F. W. Higgins, Joseph Mullin, and T. E. Ellsworth and others. The stand taken at the Saturday meeting in Senator-elect Platt's parlors, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the friends of drastic alterations in the law was indorsed. One of those who had been present said the best interests of the Republican Party required the changes Senator Raines had in contemplation. "New York City is Democratic, and the Republican Party is only prostituting itself when it aids such schemes to propitiate the liquor element, with the aim of gaining support in that way," he remarked, and added that "for one vote controlled in such fashion a half dozen would abandon the Republican standard in the country districts." Senator Raines was not at the conference.

## HOT-HEADED LAND BOOMERS.

**They Are Preparing to Fight for Claims on the Colville Indian Reservation.**

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 28.—Over 1,500 boomers are gathered along Columbia River, near Hunter and Fruitland, Spokane County, equipped for a grand rush into the southern half of the Colville Indian reservation, which Congress is expected to order thrown open in March. They are supplied with fleet horses.

The south half of the reservation is a vast mountain region. There is much good farming land along the streams, and the wide slopes reaching down to the river afford splendid ranges for stock. Mineral deposits are as promising of wealth as those in the region along the British Columbia boundary, which was thrown open for mining purposes a year ago.

A special says that there is bitter feeling against the Government officials, and when the signal is sounded which will open the land there will be serious trouble unless there are extraordinary precautions.

There is a general belief that blood will be shed. At present all persons are held at bay by Government officials, and no stranger dare enter, under penalty of arrest.

It is charged that nearly all Government employes about the agency and many of those in the Federal service in the State are suffered to advance their trusted friends and agents to explore for mineral. On opening day they will be notified by signal, and will endeavor to locate all good claims previously found. Then there will be trouble, for the boomers are fully armed.

**Will Ride for Charity.**

Members of the Monday evening equestrian class are arranging for a novel entertainment to be given in Durland's Riding Academy March 29. It is called an "invitation charity flower ride," and the proceeds will be devoted to the interestsof the Church Settlement Club, at 329 East Eighty-fourth Street, an organization of thirty-three young women engaged in practical charity on the upper east side. Some intricate equestrian manoeuvres will be performed, and there will be jumping contests for prizes.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A PANORAMA OF TABLES

Begins at our entrance and opens into fresh beauties at every step until you reach the furthest corner of the floor.

First, Oriental tea and coffee tables, lightly pierced and inlaid, from Granada, (lightness was the Moor's ideal;) microscopically carved, from India; Vernis-Martin parlor tables, airy as butterflies in form and color; demure work tables of every style—even to a reproduction of Martha Washington's; beautifully inlaid card tables, that fold closely as an Arab's tent when not in use; tea tables to gloat over—scores of charming styles.

No need to rub a magic lamp to make wishes realities when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

## GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Women say "thank you" more frequently now than formerly when a man in a crowded street car gives them a seat, but sometimes they don't. One didn't the other day when she boarded a Broadway car at Fourteenth Street. She was handsomely dressed and had the manner of one of assured position in the social world. She found all the seats taken and moved with graceful deliberation to the front of the car, where, in the end seat a man, also well dressed and at ease, was reading a paper. Just as the car came to a standstill by reason of a block he looked up, and seeing the woman standing offered her his seat. She took it, and in the hush which had fallen upon all the waiting passengers her failure to express thanks or even so much as bow her head was especially noticeable. The man held the strap he had taken but a moment, and then, leaning over toward the woman, said quite audibly, and as though by way of making a reply: "Not at all, madam, you're quite welcome, I'm sure." She blushed slightly and smiled, but a furtive glance along the rows of watching faces showed her that all had noticed the rebuke and recognized it as such. She turned quickly and looked ahead out of the window, but she was a woman, and, unable to remain in ignorance of the effect created by the incident, she turned again. All the passengers were looking at her and smiling. When she again looked out of the window, which she did as soon as she could turn her head, the blush had changed to a deep scarlet extending from the collar of her dress to the roots of her hair. When the car had moved ahead for two blocks she got out, and everybody who remained felt sure she will not again accept a seat in a street car without thanking the person who gives it to her.

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The recent assignment of Lloyd Aspinwall recalls a story which a short time ago was going the rounds of the book and autograph dealers in this city. Lloyd Aspinwall's father, the wealthy merchant, left a large collection of autographs and other curios, and young Aspinwall recently sold an album of autograph letters and signatures for what those who are well posted considered a very low price. A collector, on seeing the album, said in surprise, "Why, I would have given far more for that lot, simply on speculation." The dealer, however, was well satisfied with his bargain, and made a comfortable profit.

***

A tall, fierce-looking man, with a high silk hat on his head, was purchasing a suit of clothes in a down-town store a day or two ago. He had just tried on the coat, and was expanding his chest, with head erect, when the cash carrier, which is hung somewhat low, came humming along and knocked the customer's silk hat off his head. The tall man turned, and glared around for the fellow who had perpetrated the outrage. It took the usually sedate salesman several moments to recover sufficient gravity to explain matters and calm down the fury of the customer. The tall man, however, was not fully satisfied, and every time the cash carrier whizzed by he glared at it anew. Even when leaving the store he turned again and looked as if he were not fully satisfied that he had not been made the victim of some practical joke.

***

"I learned the value of a nickel in a peculiar way to-day," said a man, who was waiting in the Post Office. "I walked just around the corner from Nassau on Beekman Street and stopped to let a little bootblack give me a 'shine.' Soon three or four little fellows gathered around me.

"'Say, Chimmie,' said one, 'I wants dat nickel. You owes it to me.'

"'Yes, an' when you gets it I wants dat four cents you owes me. See?' said another.

"'You owes me t'reo cents fer puttin' yer against dat bundle dis afternoon,' said a third.

"'You borried two papes from me yistiddy,' said a fourth, addressing the second, 'an' I wants dat penny.'

"Then counter-claims began to pour in. It appeared that each of the boys had debts and debtors, and when my nickel was handed over it was divided into pennies and they were passed around until they cleared about fifty cents of indebtedness. My only regret is that I can't remember which of the boys had the money when the financial transaction was finished."

***

One of the novel details in the transportation of cattle across the Atlantic is the employment of men by Government order to feed and otherwise tend the stock during the passage. These hands are employed by the shippers. It is one of the provisions of the law that there shall be four men to each hundred cattle and one to each one hundred and fifty sheep. The New York newspapers contain from time to time an advertisement for men who desire free passage across the Atlantic. The offer is free board and transportation as an equivalent for tending live stock. The shippers say that they have no trouble in getting all the help of this kind that they need. Most of the men who apply are natives of European countries, who for some reason or other wish to return. Some have been in this country trying to better their condition, while others have come to visit relatives or look after property to which they have fallen heir. They can save the price of a ticket by working their passage and have good board besides. A spirit of adventure often takes a man on one of these trips, and if it is purely recreation and a little taste of "roughing it" that a person seeks the opportunity is excellent.

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The Yale divinity students who were here last week gained a good idea of the magnitude of the problems confronting the charitable organizations of this city from some of the officers of those societies. N. S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities told them: "We have been faced since 1890 with an unprecedented rush of immigration. The course of Russia drove over 400,000 people to this country, and thus made vast additions to the wage earners. This presented a great problem. The great cloak industry was started because of this rush. The strike nearly ruined it. The immigrants also went into the cheap-clothing industry, but now the Italians are cutting under them." "You see how we feel the effects of great foreign problems," said Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the City Mission Tract Society afterwards. "Russian intolerance and Italian militarism have driven the people to this country. They come here and drive our people every year to Jersey and Long Island and Brooklyn, so that we must constantly begin anew. I tell you if we could bar immigration for ten years and get a chance to thrash around a little, by the grace of God we'd change New York."

In buying livery it's not so important for some people to save money as to get exactly what they want.

Here you can do both.

Livery for all your servants, indoor and outdoor—ready-to-put-on if it fits—if not, we do as the tailor does, fit it.

All accessories.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

# PAY OF WOMAN TEACHERS

## They Desire to be Placed on an Equal Financial Footing With Men.

## COMPARISON OF SALARIES.

**Committee of Twelve Appointed to Bring the Matter Before the Legislature and Have the Greater City Charter Amended.**

The women teachers in the public schools of Greater New York are taking steps to secure an advance in and regulation of salaries under the charter for the greater city, and a joint committee of the Woman Teachers' Association will be charged with bringing the matter before the State Legislature.

The committee, as at present constituted, consists of three members from each of the four Woman Teachers' Associations within the present New York, and on Saturday the committee elected Miss Carrie S. Monfort Chairman, Miss Sarah F. Buckelew Secretary, and Mrs. Crocker Treasurer.

The petition to be presented to the Legislature asks that Chapter XVIII., Section 1,091, of the charter be amended by placing at the end of the first paragraph the words:

"But no teacher shall be paid a less sum than $600 per year, and when men and women teachers are performing similar duties